The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6254.—VOL. XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, at Yarrandi, the wife of the Hon. John Robertson, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at Picton, Mrs. John Asheraft, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, John Weir, of Sydney, to Elizabeth Wormleston, late of Parramatta.

DEATH.

At her residence, 530, George-street, Dinah, second daughter of F. and J. S. Solomon, aged 4 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited.
REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.
The Royal Mail Steamship EMEU, THOMAS SMALL, Commander, will be despatched for CEYLON and SUEZ, (carrying her Majesty's Mails), calling at intermediate ports, on SUNDAY, 11th of JULY, at 9 o'clock a.m. precisely.
Rate of passage money, £90 SOUTHAMPTON; £85 TO MARSEILLES; OR RETURN TICKET £135. European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.
Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.
The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of 10 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.
NOTE.—The passage-money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving ten months in England.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMPACKETS.—The public is reminded that these swift and favourite Steamers continue to ply at the usual hours, and at the usual low rates.

FROM PARRAMATTA.
8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
FROM SYDNEY.
9 a.m., 1·15, and 4 p.m.
FARES:—
Cabin, 2s. 6d.; Steerage, 1s. 6d.
Without any charge for omnibus.
Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, at 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., returning at 12 noon, and 4·30 p.m.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER. — The MULLOGH will sail on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th June.
R. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG, and KIAMA.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on FRIDAY, at 8 a.m., returning at 1 p.m.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS.—Shippers by the steam packets from the Phœnix Wharf are informed that, on and after the 1st July, it will be required that the freight on all goods be paid in Sydney, previous to shipment. Phœnix Wharf, 19th June.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice to Shippers to the Hunter.—Shippers of goods by this Company's steamers from Sydney are requested to take notice that, on and after THURSDAY, 1st July next, it will be necessary for all FREIGHTS to be PAID PREVIOUS to SHIPMENT, excepting parties who have authorised accounts with the Company. TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager. Sydney, 14th June.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY.—NOTICE to SHIPPERS. —Shippers of goods by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamers from Sydney are requested to take notice that on and after THURSDAY, 1st July next, all freights will require to be paid previous to shipment, except in the cases of those who have accounts with the Company. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 12th June.

STEAM to the HUNTER—The PENELLA, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 7 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. June 23.

THE A.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
CLARENCE, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11.
LONDON, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, at 10.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 30th June, at 10 p.m.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, 28th June, at 11 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Company's iron screw steamer TASMANIA, J. CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, for HOBART TOWN, on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, to land passengers and freight.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Exchange.

THE steamer MOSQUITO is now open for towing vessels, lightering, or removing any kind of lumber, on moderate charges with dispatch. Orders received on board at Marsden's Wharf; or any orders left at LANE and CO.'S, George-street, will be attended to. GEORGE MARSDEN. April 20th.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The regular trading schooner, JESSIE, is now receiving cargo for all parts of the above river.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and CO., Baltic Wharf.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS for MORETON BAY.—The VIXEN, Captain BENNETT (having been delayed through the wet weather), is now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf. All goods must be shipped by THIS EVENING.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIS.—The regular trader COQUETTE will be despatched in a few days. MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY and PANBULA.—The regular trader GIPSY will sail on WEDNESDAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf; or to J. HARPUR and CO., 269, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct. For Passage only.—The barque TARBERT CASTLE, T. S. DOWNES, master, will sail on WEDNESDAY.
For passage only apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, George-street.

ALMEDA, for MELBOURNE, clears at the Customs, THIS DAY. ENTRIES must be passed, and bills of lading sent in for signature by noon. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The clipper-schooner ABBEY, HUGHES, master, is now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and, having the greater portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will sail on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, George-street.

FOR WARRNAMBOOL direct — The first-class clipper schooner JET, 120 tons. Room for a limited quantity of goods.
For which or passage, apply to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FIRST VESSEL for NELSON and WELLINGTON. —The A1 clipper schooner ADOLPHUS YATES, Captain A. BELL (having been detained through the unsettled weather), is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail on THURSDAY.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR NELSON.—The regular packet brig, EMMA, J. W. HOLFORD, master (detained at the request of shippers), will clear at the Customs and sail TO-MORROW, full or not full. Has room for a few tons if sent down immediately.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled cabin and steerage accommodation, apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ Notice to Shippers.—The smart A1 clipper schooner PEGASUS, Captain BRIERS, loading at Macnamara's Wharf, has been laid on for the convenience of shippers, to take cargo shut out of the Gazelle, and being under engagement, will sail on THURSDAY NEXT.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., 364, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—For Passengers only.—The clipper barque CARRIE LELAND, P. L. SMITH, commander, will positively sail TO-MORROW. Can take a limited number of passengers if engaged for THIS DAY.
Apply to Captain SMITH, on board, at Circular Quay, or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR POINT DE GALLE.—The splendid clipper ship Northern Light, Captain RAINEY, will sail for the above port, on FRIDAY next, and offers an excellent opportunity for intending passengers.
LORIMER, ROME, and CO., agents, 62, Margaret-street.

TO OWNERS of Steamers, Sailing Vessels, &c.—For SALE, Clifford's Patent Boat-Lowering Apparatus. THOMAS BOWDEN, 10, Macquarie-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FIRST VESSEL for LONDON.—The fine fast-sailing clipper-ship PHŒNICIAN, 478 tons, THOMAS MITCHELL, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board and engaged, will have immediate despatch. Her cabin accommodations are superior to any vessel now on the berth.
Apply to Captain MITCHELL, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—The A1 British-built barque DAWSTONE, 495 tons, JAMES NEWTON, commander, has the greater portion of her cargo, and will have quick despatch. Has a full poop, offering comfortable accommodation to cabin and intermediate passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 7, Margaret-street.

FOR CHARTER, the A 1 Ship MEGGIE, 560 tons register.—This vessel is Sunderland-build, stanch, and well provided in every respect, and is now open for any engagement to the East and back, or otherwise. Apply to Captain NAUGHTON, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the well-known A1 clipper schooner GAZELLE, 200 tons burthen, A. T. KENNEY, commander.
Apply on board; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR FREIGHT, SALE, or CHARTER, the barque ESCORT, 475 tons register.—This fine vessel is now open to an offer as above, and from the good condition of the cargo of flour now landing, is evidently fit for the carriage of perishable merchandise. Apply to Captain PEPPER, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

TO OWNERS OF COASTERS.—Wanted to Hire or Charter, a vessel of 20 to 50 tons. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

SHIP LIZZIE OAKFORD, from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom-house ENTRIES immediately for Campbell's Wharf, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and, also, that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

SHIP BRIDE, from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom-house ENTRIES immediately for Campbell's Wharf, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and, also, that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

SHIP MAID OF JUDAH.—Consignees are informed that, in accordance with the tenor of their bills of lading, no goods will be delivered before payment of freight. ENTRIES to be passed for the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the consignee's risk and expense.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the brigantine ALMEDA to be sent in during the whole of THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised, to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., George-street.

EL DORADO, Captain HATFIELD, from GLASGOW.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel to be rendered in duplicate, by noon, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, after which time no claim can be recognised.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry, agents.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the barque LION to be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, THIS DAY. JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, three superior First-class Coasting Vessels, respectively 130, 90, and 60 tons burthen for dead weight. They are now in full employment, in good order, and well found in every requisite. For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the beautiful model clipper schooner ERIN, 93 tons register, built at Quebec by the Canadian Government for the mail service; one of the smartest vessels afloat, and unsurpassed for speed. She is coppered and copper-fastened, is in good order, liberally found in sails, spars, ground tackle, and an ample inventory of every necessary for a sea-going vessel; now lying for inspection off Macnamara's Wharf. For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Boat, six tons; sails and oars complete. Apply 44, Windmill-street.

FOR SALE, a new light Skiff. Apply to J. IKIN, 47, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

LIGHT-SHIP ROSE, Moreton Bay.—To traders to Moreton Bay and others.—Notice is hereby given that on the 25th instant, the abovenamed vessel will be removed from her present moorings, for the purpose of undergoing repair. JOHN CROOK, harbour master.

NOTICE.—The tolls and dues collected at the Punt by the Penrith Nepean Bridge Company, plying at Emu Ferry, for six months from the first day of July next, will be sold by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, by Mr. J. T. RYAN, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, Sydney. The purchaser will be prepared with two sureties for the due payment of the rent by monthly instalments. By order of the Board of Directors. ALEXANDER FRASER, secretary Penrith Nepean Bridge Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SALE of the following seized goods will be held in the Queen's Store, in the Custom House Yard, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
1 copper still (about 50 gallons)
2 packages of tobacco
4 boxes ditto
1 keg ditto
3 sailors' chests.
J. GIBBES, Collector of Customs.
Custom House, Sydney, 23rd June, 1858.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN NEW PLYMOUTH and SYDNEY.—NOTICE.—The Provincial Council of New Plymouth having appropriated eight hundred pounds (£800) per annum as a bonus for the encouragement of a direct trade between this port and Sydney, TENDERS will be received at this office, until the first day of August next, from all persons willing to enter into any engagement for the purpose.
The rates of freight and passages, and the number of trips per annum that will be guaranteed, should be specified.
The vessel must not be of less than seventy-five tons register, and must be open to all shippers.
Copies of the freight lists, both inwards and outwards, must be supplied to the Provincial Government, and the engagements for freight and passages must be under its supervision, in order that the accommodation, for which the bonus is to be given, may not be engrossed or forestalled by any party.
J. N. WATT.
Provincial Secretary's Office, New Plymouth, 22nd May, 1858.

Any further information respecting the above may be obtained on application to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place.

TO BRICKLAYERS, Carpenters, and others.—Tenders are invited for builders' works, required to be done to a house known as the Forrester's Arms, situate at the Glebe. The specification and particulars can be seen by applying to Mr. HUME, architect, Elizabeth-street, to whom sealed tenders are to be sent, on or before MONDAY, the 28th instant.

TENDERS wanted for Shingling about (30) thirty squares of shingling—labour only. Apply Bedlam Ferry, Parramatta River. THOMAS BAKER.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a first-class Residence on the Point Piper Estate. The stone can be procured near the site of the building. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the offices of HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 138, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before TUESDAY, July 6th.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods of JAMES ANDERSON, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, slater, deceased.

THE ADMINISTRATOR in this estate having filed an account of his administration, all parties having claims on the estate, or being otherwise interested therein, are requested to come in before me at my office, in the Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of June instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and inspect the said accounts, and if they shall think fit, object thereto.
Dated this twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1858. For the Registrar, J. A. READ, 4th Clerk of the Supreme Court.
WILLIAM DEANE, proctor for the administrator, of Hunter-street, Sydney.

TATTERSALLS.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather on Tuesday evening last, the special meeting of the subscribers was postponed to FRIDAY EVENING next, at half-past 7 p.m., when the attendance of gentlemen, (especially those constituting the Committee) is particularly requested. ROBERT FISHER, Chairman.

A PERSONAL INTERVIEW is requested with the parties in the habit of addressing poetry to G. and T., Family Hotel, King-street.

TO ELLEN, from Windsor.—Send your address to X., HERALD Office.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANY PERSON having information or personal knowledge of the present whereabouts of DENIS CLANCY, who arrived in Sydney March 16th, 1839, per ship Aliquis, from Cork, Ireland, are requested to communicate the same to W. CLANCY, Post Office, Ararat, Victoria.

ELDERS, of the Latter Day Saints, will please communicate with Z. Z., HERALD Office.

JOHN STEVENS, Labourer, left Parramatta six months since. Information of the above will be thankfully received by his wife, directed to Mr. Atkins, publican, Parramatta. He is of light complexion, Roman nose, ginger whiskers; he has a brother Thomas at the diggings.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF GOODS.—Notice is hereby given, that Mr. FREDERICK PAYNE is the SOLE agent employed by the Railway Commissioners to collect and deliver goods in Sydney on their behalf. In accordance with the arrangements advertised on the 28th December, 1857, and subsequent days.
All parties employed under Mr. Payne will produce, on demand, a written authority signed by C. J. Nealds, Traffic Manager, as their warrant to collect and deliver goods on behalf of the Railway Commissioners.
By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN RAE, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 14th June, 1858.

NOTICE.—Season Ticket Holders.—Parties whose Quarterly Season Tickets may expire in the course of this or the ensuing month, may have a season ticket issued for the portion of the month remaining after the date upon which their tickets expire, on payment of an amount in proportion to the number of the days to the end of the month in which their tickets expire.
By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN RAE, secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 19th June.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Indian Panorama.—THIS EVENING, Wednesday, the entertainments will be under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General, Sir WILLIAM DENISON, K.C.B.
On this occasion will be presented, for the last time, the great Picture of the Explosion of the Delhi Magazine, with grand mechanical effects; also, the Storming of Delhi, at the Cashmere Gate—in addition to last night's programme.
Doors open at half-past 7. Box office open from 10 till 4.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Juvenile Treat.—A Grand Morning Entertainment on SATURDAY, June 26.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—A GREAT BILL TO-NIGHT.—The performances will commence with Kotzebue's celebrated play, entitled THE STRANGER, and conclude with the romantic drama, with new fancy dresses, &c., entitled CARLMILHAN, or THE DOOMED CREW.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Doors open at 7, commencing at half-past 7 precisely. Prices: Boxes, 3s; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Monthly transferable tickets, £1 1s. per month, to be had at the Box office.
JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC BALL (to which gentlemen who are not Masons will be admitted) will be held at the Prince of Wales Theatre, on Saint John's Day, THURSDAY, the 24th instant; and on which occasion His Excellency the Governor-General, family, and Suite, have kindly signified their intention of being present.
As the number of tickets is necessarily limited, applications must be made (in writing) to the Secretary, at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, or at 176, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Pose', or to any member of the Committee, not later than noon of THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, after which hour none can possibly be entertained.
Brother John Clark has kindly offered his valuable services as M. C.
Gentlemen's tickets, 21s.; ladies, 15s.

Names of the Committee:—

Lodge No. 548.	Zetland Lodge.
Brother B. Palmer	Brother J. Simmons, senior
H. B. Dobson	C. Watt
H. Heghton	E. D. Nicolle
R. Driver, junior	D. Fletcher
W. Hetzer	T. Farrell
Lodge No. 267.	
Brother H. Grace	Cambrian Lodge.
T. Field	Brother D. E. M'Donald
W. Stewart	J. Glasgow
Lodge No. 260.	F. R. Reuss
Brother A. Smith	
C. Erichsen	Lodge No. 266.
Lodge of Harmony.	Brother J. Falk
Brother A. Bradford	W. Cubitt
J. Winterbottom	F. Mackellar
O. L. Hannington	J. Clark
J. C. Horner	
A. Torning	Kilwinning Lodge.
Provincial Grand Lodge.	(Newtown.)
Brother A. T. Holroyd	Brother E. B. Cullen
J. Murphy	J. G. M'Dougall.
P. J Cohen	

ROBERT PHENNA, honorary secretary.

MASONIC HALL.—Applications for Tickets will be received by Brother A. COHEN, at the Hall, York-street, up to noon of THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 23rd instant. ROBERT PHENNA, honorary secretary.

MASONIC HALL.—The Committee will meet THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, the 23rd instant, at 7 precisely. ROBERT PHENNA, honorary secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, No. 548.—Festival of Saint John. The officers and members are requested to assemble TO-MORROW (Thursday), the 24th instant, at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, at High Twelve, and open Lodge, according to pristine usage. ROBERT PHENNA, Secretary.

MASONIC HALL.—Band Rehearsal, THURSDAY, 24th, 2 o'clock. J. WINTERBOTTOM.

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Independence of the United States of America.—Gentlemen wishing to attend a DINNER to be given on MONDAY, July 5th, on the occasion of the celebration of that Anniversary, can obtain tickets from any of the undersigned Committee.
Thomas R. Leavitt
Captain S. Pepper
S. W. Rollins
W. H. Walker
J. Overmyer.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY and LITERARY INSTITUTION.—A Special General MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the above Institution, will be held in the Library, THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock, to appoint a Treasurer, and Secretary, in lieu of Messrs. Moreheat and Fitzpatrick, resigned, to fill up the vacancies in the Committee, if any, caused by the appointment of successors to those offices, and likewise to have laid before such meeting the plans proposed for completing the Library, and the decision of the Committee thereon.
MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, acting secretary.
Sydney, 3rd June.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' MONTHLY CONCERTS.—The next of the above will be given on MONDAY EVENING next, June 28th, and the first part to consist of a choice selection of church music; the second of selections from Haydn's Creation. Organist, C. Packer; conductor, C. Chislett.

PARRAMATTA MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS. —A LECTURE will be delivered THIS EVENING, by Mr. J. SPARKES. Subject—The Mental and Physical qualities of Man. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at half-past.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, Surry Hills.—Lecture, THIS EVENING, "Missionary Bush Incidents," half-past 7 o'clock.

BAND OF HOPE MEETING, at the School of Arts, THIS EVENING (Wednesday) at quarter-past 7. Mr. A. CANE will deliver a lecture entitled "Old Times and New Times." Admission: children 1d., adults 6d. H. B. LEE, secretary.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE SOCIETY.—A Public Meeting in connexion with this Society, will be held, D.V., in St. Michael's School-Room, Pitt-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at 7 o'clock, p.m. Several Ministers and others are expected to take part in the proceedings of the evening. The attendance of opposers of Sabbath desecration, is earnestly desired.
R. L. KING,
JOSEPH BEAZLEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

PIDGEON acknowledges the receipt of £10 from an unknown friend.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between EDWARD MULLENDORFF and H. V. D. NAHMER, being about to be dissolved, all CLAIMS against the undersigned are requested to be sent in forthwith. All Promissory Notes signed by the undersigned and not yet arrived at maturity, will be paid under rebate of Bank discount, on presentation, on or after the 26th instant. MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., Macquarie-place.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.—Notice is hereby given, that any person having the care or possession of horses, cattle, or any other property belonging to THOMAS PYE, late of Campbell's River, deceased, is required to collect such property, according to the nature thereof, and deliver the same to Mr. JAMES ANDREW PYE, of Campbell's River, who is authorised to receive the same. All claims in respect of property referred to, for agistment or otherwise, as the case may be, should be sent without loss of time, for investigation, to THOMAS BERRY BRYANT, Howick-street, Bathurst, attorney for the estate.

NOTICE.—Case Brandy, B over 541, ex Union, bonded at Lamb's Warehouse. Some certificates of the above having been lost, as advertised before, none will be acknowledged unless they bear the indorsement of the importers. A. DREUTLER and CO.

LOST HORSES.—LOST, lately, from Mendure, Burnett River, a powerful Brown Black Saddle HORSE branded M on the shoulder, about 14½ hands high. Lost, from Kolongo, Calanne River, two years ago, a large well-bred Chesnut MARE, branded JQ on the shoulder; when lost she had a chesnut filly foal by her side. A reward of one pound a head will be given to any one who informs the undersigned where any of the above horses are running. W. LANDSBOROUGH, Calanne River, near Gayndah, 12th May.

LOST, on Saturday last, between St. Philip's Grammar School and Balmain, a Boys' Cloth CAPE, marked on the inside collar with J. S. in white silk. The bearer of the same will be rewarded. Dr. SACHS, No. 1, Charlotte-place.

LOST—REWARD.—A Spaniel—female; a Young Brindle Kangaroo Pup, and a Terrier Dog. T. GRANT, Livery Stable, Pitt-street.

LOST, on Monday, between Woolloomooloo and Bridge-street, a CAMEO BROOCH, maltese gold mounting. A reward of 10s. will be given on the brooch being brought to Mr. DILLON'S office, 121, Elizabeth-street.

BLACK MARE LOST, from the Government Domain, Parramatta, branded DG off shoulder, one hind foot white. The above reward will be paid by Mr. C. NEW, Royal Oak, Parramatta. JOHN BLACK.

REWARD. LOST, a Spaniel, female; a Young Brindle Kangaroo Pup. T. GRANT, Livery Stable, Pitt-street.

£1 REWARD. — STRAYED, from Paddington, a Brown Poley COW, white streak up the back, branded J. A on off hip and 3 on the thigh. Any one bringing the said cow to Mrs. TAYLOR, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington, will receive £1 reward.

RANDWICK.—£10 REWARD.—Whereas certain parties are in the habit of trespassing upon the land of the undersigned, at Randwick, and removing therefrom shrubs and firewood. The above reward will be given for such information as may lead to the conviction of the offenders. ALEXANDER DICK. 63, Pitt-st., Sydney.

NOTICE.—Persons are requested to fetch all jobs left with me to repair over six months, or they will be sold to pay the expenses incurred, within fourteen days from this date. J. MASON, jeweller, Pitt-street North.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my WIFE, HARRIET BETTS, who has deserted her home. WILLIAM BETTS. Menangle, near Camden. June 21st.

A. B. LAW, Pawnbroker, 110, Cumberland-street. Money advanced on every description of property.

C. F. EDWARDS, Wholesale Iron and Earthenware Store, 427, George-street, eight doors south of Bathurst-street (late Nott and Edwards).

DRAWING.—Mr. DELOHERY'S Classes, Tuesday and Friday, Pitt-street; 7 till half-past 8 p.m.

FUNERALS FURNISHED on the most moderate terms, by JOHN HILL, jun., and SONS, undertakers, King and Riley streets.

JOHN B. SMITHERS, Tailor, General Outfitter, and Importer, 119, King-street East. The trade supplied with cut lengths on reasonable terms.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), continues to supply artificial teeth of surpassing beauty of shape and colour, without extracting the stumps, or causing the slightest pain; guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Charges moderate, to meet the views of all classes. ☞ French, Italian, German, and Dutch languages spoken. Teeth extracted. No. 183, George-street North, near the EMPIRE Office.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, Practical Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 126, Castlereagh-street North.

PATTERNS of every description, to be had of Mrs. SEYMOUR, dressmaker, 67, South Head Road.

REMOVAL.—The Business of J. LUBLIN, Hatter, corner of George and Hunter streets, has removed to 8, Mountcastle's, 319, George-street.

WRITING, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 153, Elizabeth-st., near Market-st.

NOTICE.—Notwithstanding the reports of a few evil-disposed individuals, the undersigned begs to acquaint his numerous friends and customers that he continues to carry on the business of General Coal Merchant, &c., at No. 43, Circular Quay; and in order to facilitate his business, orders left with Mr. Penfold, tobacconist, George-street, and Mr. Russell, opposite the old Treasury, George-street, will be promptly attended to. Z. S. MOORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED give notice that they have THIS DAY opened a Branch House in Melbourne, under the style of PARBURY, LAMB, and CO. LAMB, PARBURY and CO., Sydney, 15th June, 1858.

TO TRAVELLERS on the SOUTHERN ROAD.—Mr. GALVIN begs to inform travellers on the Southern Road, that a coach starts from the Camden Inn, for the train, twice daily, viz., half-past 6 a.m., and 3 p.m. Mr. G. intends to keep horses at livery at Sydney prices, on the best of hay and corn or oats. Mr. G. guarantees gentlemen leaving their horses at the Camden Inn having them fresh for the road on their return.

KIAMA.—Rose Bank establishment for the education of young ladies. Miss HINDMARSH begs to announce that the duties of the school will be resumed on MONDAY, 19th July. For cards of terms, &c., apply to Miss HINDMARSH, Kiama; or to Mrs. MOON, 15, Bathurst-street, Sydney.

MR. W. H. PALING begs to inform his pupils that his Midwinter Holidays will commence on the 22nd instant, and terminate on the 6th of July. 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANO MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 83, Wynyard-square. —W. H. PALING, sole agent of Erard, has on view a splendid assortment of Pianos, from the best English and other houses, for SALE or HIRE. Also, a choice collection of music and violin strings, &c.

PIANOFORTE for SALE.—One of Broadwood's Semi-Cabinet, nearly new, at Mr. KING'S, Market-street

PIANOFORTES, Harmoniums, and new Music, ex Isabella C. Jones. MOSS, Hunter-street.

£100 TO £10,000 to lend, on freehold property. CHARLES H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-st.

£6000, OR ANY PORTION of it, to LEND on mortgage of city or country property. ALEXANDER DICK, solicitor. 63, Pitt-street.

£15,000, IN SUMS from £100, on mortgage. G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge streets.

£200,000 to LEND, at 7 per cent. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£150,000 LENT on Farms and City Property. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

WAVERLEY LODGE and Grounds to be LET or SOLD. Apply to R. FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-st.

PORK PIES, Pork Pies, of delicious flavour, at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each. H. CUMMINS, Pitt-street.

HAY for SALE, a prime sample of Adelaide, just landed. MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place

A CARGO OF COALS on SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange Stores.

OATEN HAY, £10 10s. per ton, ON SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange Stores.

HALL FLOUR, new and old shipments, ON SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange Stores.

FOR SALE, prime new Mess Beef, in tierces; Irish Pork, in barrels. HENRY BELL, 164, Pitt-street.

PRICE'S BELMONT CANDLES, on SALE, by the undersigned. S. ALEXANDER, 456, George-st.

KAURI PINE SPARS for SALE, ex Oceana, and Daniel Webster, at CUTHBERT'S Ship Yard.

MERCHANTS, SHOPKEEPERS, Publicans, and others, requiring Coppers, can have the same in boxes of £12 each, net, at D. COHEN and CO.'S, Spring-street.

PATNA RICE.—300 Bags new Patna Rice, fine sample, for SALE. A. TANGE and CO., Wynyard-square.

MILNER'S FIRE-RESISTING SAFES.—The undersigned, sole Agents for the Australian colonies, have just landed a large and varied assortment of Milner's Fire-Resisting, Thief, and Powder-proof Safes, which they offer at moderate prices. BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; and THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

TO JOINERS, BUILDERS, &c.—To be SOLD, the lease and goodwill of a comfortable four-roomed House, large workshop and yard; water laid on. Has a good business in the above line, and is convenient to the shipping. Apply G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge streets.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance

Just Published, Covered in Cloth, Price 15s.,
THE SYDNEY MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE AND ART, Vol. I, containing, by authority, the proceedings of the Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society, and the Philosophical Society of New South Wales.
The importance of retaining a permanent record of the various papers that are from time to time submitted to scientific bodies in this city, and the advantage of a public medium of communication between scientific men in distant parts of the colony, led to the establishment of the above magazine.
The first vol. is now completed, and may be had at the publisher's, JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

ON OR ABOUT JULY 9. WILL BE PUBLISHED, "PETER 'POSSUM'S PORTFOLIO;" in one Volume, crown octavo, uniform in size and style with "Thackeray's Miscellanies."
Price: in boards, with illustrated cover, 6s. 6d.
Cloth, extra ..... 7s. 6d.
Post free to the country, 1s. extra.
Remittances may be made in stamps.
Parties desiring copies should intimate their wish to the Publisher, as a limited number of copies only are being printed.
The postage of the book to England will be 1s. 4d.
J. R. CLARKE, 206, George-street, Sydney.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, a Case of Murder, Henry Gardner (conclusion), L. S. D. (by the authoress of "Old Caleb"), Holy Homes (a new tale), &c., &c., in the BAND OF HOPE JOURNAL of Saturday last. Office, 300, Pitt-street. H. B. LEE, publisher.

M'CULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, last edition, half-bound russia. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer of books and stationery, George-street.

LITTLE DORRIT, or Poverty and Riches, with illustrations, by Charles Dickens. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

DICKENS' BLEAK HOUSE, illustrated edition, at English price, £1 1s.; sent post free, £1 3s. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

THE HAMMERSMITH PROTESTANT DISCUSSION, between the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., and Daniel French. Postage paid, 9s. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

CARLILE'S MANUAL OF FREEMASONRY.—The first three degrees, with an introductory keystone to the Royal Arch, Knights' Templar, Mark Man, Mark Master, &c., &c. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

MEN OF THE TIME—Biographical Sketches of eminent living characters; also, Sketches of Celebrated Women of the time. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

HOW A PENNY BECAME A THOUSAND POUNDS; the Reason Why; The Housewife's Reason Why. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

BULWER'S PLAYS—Richelieu, or the Conspiracy; Lady of Lyons, or Love and Pride; Money. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE. Price 5s. Czerny's 101 Elementary Studies. Czerny's Etude de la Velocite. Hamilton's Cabinet of Sacred Music. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

BARNES' Notes on the New Testament.—The illustrated Edition with upwards of 70 plates, maps, &c., and numerous additional notes, to be found only in this edition; 6 vols., cloth extra, £1 18s. 6d. Glasgow Book Warehouse, 249, Elizabeth-street. R. MACKAY.

LATHAM'S English Grammar, cloth, 5s., at the Glasgow Book Warehouse, Elizabeth-street.

LATHAM'S English Grammar for the use of Ladies' Schools, cloth, 1s. 9d. Glasgow Book Warehouse.

MRS. MARKHAM'S Histories, cloth, 6s. each, at the Glasgow Book Warehouse, Elizabeth-street.

H

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY —INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy-chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. —The Directors of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, having had under consideration the late legal decision in the Court of Common Pleas, in "Pritchard v. the Merchants' and Tradesmens' Assurance Society," beg to notify to the members, and the public generally, that the following is, and has been, the practice of their office, viz., To allow, without prejudice to the interest of the assured, thirty days for the payment of a premium, after the time stipulated in the policy; and in the event of the life assured dying during the days of grace, the sum assured will be paid after deduction of the premium then due on the year.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, secretary.
Sydney, 22nd June, 1858.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Established in 1843.)—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks (covered by protecting policies at Lloyd's and the various London insurance companies), by steamers from Sydney to Ceylon, China, India, and per overland route to England.
POLICIES ARE MADE PAYABLE AT THE PORTS OF DESTINATION, OR IN SYDNEY AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.
HENRY MOORE, agent for Sydney.
Moore's Wharf, 1st May.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, namely:—
On First-class risks, from 3s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.
Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.
An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement
THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.
No. 10, O'Connell-street.

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£100,000, in 2000 Shares.
Established in 1852.
Head Office—St. John-street, Launceston.
DIRECTORS:
George Fisher — Wm. Gardner Sams
John Fawns — R. C. Gunn
John Thompson.
SECRETARY—A. J. Marriott.
SOLICITORS.—Douglas, Dawes, and Miller.
MARINE SURVEYOR.—Captain Henniker.
MARINE SURVEYOR FOR SYDNEY.—Captain J. Kendall.
BANKERS.—Commercial Bank.
The undersigned having been appointed agents at this port for the above Company, are prepared to issue policies on marine risks at current rates.
MOLISON and BLACK, ship and insurance brokers, Macquarie-place.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office: Exchange Corner, Bridge and Pitt streets.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1856.
Capital, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
James Henderson, Esq., Chairman.
John Fairfax, Esq. — Michael R. Murnin, Esq.
S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.A. — John B. Watt, Esq.
AUDITORS:
George Mocatta and Alexander M'Arthur, Esqs.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS AND SURVEYORS AT NEWCASTLE:
Messrs. Bingle and Son.
SURVEYOR AT AUCKLAND, N. Z.:
Captain Alexander Grange.
The Directors meet every Wednesday for General Business at 11, and on other days at a quarter before 1 o'clock, to receive applications for Insurances.
Risks taken on vessels 45 tons register and upwards.
Rates of premium on goods by first-class vessels free. rom average, unless general or the ship be stranded.

	Guineas per cent.		Guineas per cent.
Great Britain	1½	Clarence River	2
China	2½	Ditto, per steamer	1½
Manilla	2½	Moreton Bay	1½
Java	2	Ditto, per steamer	1
Mauritius	2	Twofold Bay	½
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¼
Valparaiso or Lima	2	Port Albert	2½
California	2	Port Phillip	1½
Auckland	1½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Port Nicholson	2	Port Fairy	2½
Otago	2½	Hobart Town	1½
Nelson	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Port Cooper	2½	Launceston	1½
Wide Bay	2	Circular Head	2
Ditto, per steamer	1½	Adelaide	1½
		Swan River	2½

Gold, &c., per Mail steamers, via Suez to Southampton 1½ guineas per cent.
Policies on goods, gold, and specie, to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, by Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co., in case of loss, if required.
TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.
3 Months ..... 3 Guineas per cent.
6 Months ..... 5 Guineas per cent.
Whaling voyages ..... 10 Guineas per cent.
The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.
N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 14th April, 1858

SYDNEY BRANCH—LIFE DEPARTMENT—ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London. Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.
Capital, £5,000,000 sterling.
Attention is invited to four of the many advantages of the Alliance to the assured, viz.
1. The undersigned holds a SOLE power of attorney from the president and directors to accept lives, and to settle and pay claims in Sydney.
2. PERFECT SECURITY from the large invested capital, and over 1000 shareholders, being also personally responsible.
3. SHARE OF PROFITS being four-fifths, or 80 per cent. to participating policies.
4. NO EXTRA CHARGE whatever beyond the premium.
Agent, GEORGE WERE, Circular Wharf.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest will be allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits lodged after this ate, as follows, namely:
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
3 " " " 15 days
The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.
JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—Interest is allowed upon deposits
Fixed for 3 months, at 3 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager.
Sydney, 1st May, 1858.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ..... £700,000.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS granted, bearing INTEREST the respective rates of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, ccording to amount and the period for which the money lodged.
BILLS FOR DISCOUNT received DAILY until 12 o'clock noon.
Sydney, April, 1858. EDWIN BRETT, manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,360,000
Reserve Fund 282,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodge after date, as under, viz.:—

	For annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal	2½ per cent.
Ditto 14 ditto ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.
GEORGE T. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 19th April.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS —BRIERLEY, DRAKE, and CO., 178, George-street Sydney, are purchasers.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given that Interest on Deposits is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum
On ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto.
On ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1858.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—Twelfth Subscription List.

John Christie, Esq., J.P. (Dubbo)	...	£5	0 0
John S. Campbell, Esq. (Canowindra)	...	3	0 0
Mr. M'Gowan (Sutton Forest)	...	0	5 0

Collected on board the steamer Waratah.

Mr. W. F. Naughton	...	1	1 0
F. R. Hutchinson	...	1	1 0
H. Palmer	...	1	0 0
A. W. Melville	...	1	0 0
J. D. Walker	...	1	0 0
George Lang	...	0	10 0
P. U. W.	...	0	10 0
James Buchanan	...	1	0 0
Gustav Ernst	...	1	0 0
Downer A. Purser	...	2	2 0
George Howard	...	5	0 0
Thomas Rickett	...	1	0 0
A. A. Strathden	...	2	0 0
Captain Jonson	...	0	10 0
Mr. J. D. Walker	...	1	10 0
R. T. Aldridge	...	1	0 0
J. B. Chapman	...	1	0 0
Hugh Graham	...	1	0 0
William Powell	...	1	0 0
R. R. Mivart	...	1	1 0
William C. Giles	...	0	10 0
— Perris	...	0	10 0
W. P. Mullet	...	1	0 0
F. C. Knight	...	1	0 0
Mullingrim	...	0	10 0
Wallack	...	0	5 0
Carpenter	...	0	5 0
Steward	...	0	5 0
Yates	...	0	2 6
Lewis	...	0	2 6
Chivas	...	0	2 6
William Wallace	...	0	2 6
Thomas S. Smith	...	0	2 6
Sterling (cook)	...	0	10 0
Yeamans	...	0	2 6
— Berry, Esq.	...	1	1 0
Frank Brown, Esq.	...	1	0 0
Patrick M'Kay	...	1	1 0
Lieutenant Bligh, M.P.	...	1	0 0
		£34	17 0

Collected in the Police District of Dalby.

Frederick W. Roche, Esq.	...	£11	0 0
Mr. John Woodland	...	1	0 0
A. G. Purvis	...	0	10 0
David Peters	...	0	10 0
James Weir	...	0	10 0
John Sidney	...	5	0 0
German Friend	...	0	10 6
Mr. James Skilton	...	1	0 0
J. K. Wilson	...	2	0 0
W. W. Hyde	...	1	0 0
A. P. Gayler	...	0	10 0
A. Johnston	...	0	2 0
		£25	10 6

Collected at Ryde, by the Rev. G. E. Turner.

Mr. H. Parkes	...	£1	1 0
J. Aitken	...	1	1 0
Rev. George E. Turner	...	2	2 0
Mr. W. Weaver	...	2	2 0
Dr. and Mrs. Sherwin	...	2	2 0
Mrs. George Blaxland	...	2	2 0
Mr. Charles Blaxland	...	2	0 0
James Walker	...	1	0 0
Miss Broughton	...	0	5 0
C. Broughton	...	0	5 0
Parochial School Children	...	0	9 4
		£14	9 4

By Mrs. C. and G. Blaxland.

Mr. Kerr	...	£0	10 6
Mrs. Beedham	...	0	2 6
Baily	...	0	3 0
Miss Broom	...	0	2 6
Drane	...	0	2 6
Catherine Hart	...	0	2 6
Mr. P. Benson	...	0	5 0
Mrs. Benson	...	0	5 0
Gallard	...	0	2 6
Short	...	0	2 6
W. Forster	...	1	0 0
Miss Kirby	...	0	5 0
Phœbe Tate	...	0	5 0
Emma Gater	...	0	5 0
Mr. Trevitt	...	0	10 0
Susan Saville	...	0	6 0
Mrs. Toole	...	0	5 0
		£4	14 0

By Miss Susan Small.

Mr. W. Small, senior	...	£0	7 0
Mrs. W. Small	...	0	7 0
Miss S. Small	...	0	7 0
John Small	...	0	5 0
John Still	...	0	5 0
Thomas Small	...	0	2 6
Robert Small	...	0	2 6
William Jackson	...	0	2 6
Mr. J. Mills	...	0	5 0
Mrs. Johnson	...	0	5 0
Richard Routty	...	0	2 6
Diana Woodcock	...	0	5 0
Mr. John Woodcock	...	0	5 0
William Goulding	...	0	5 0
Thomas Ainsley	...	0	2 6
— Ainsley	...	0	2 6
A Friend	...	0	2 6
Mr. Albert Dean	...	0	2 6
Mrs. R. Wickes	...	0	5 0
Mr. G. Wickes	...	0	5 0
Robert Wickes, jun.	...	0	2 6
H. T. Jupps	...	0	2 6
Mrs. Jupps	...	0	2 6
Mr. Edwin Fowlington	...	0	2 6
William Baker	...	0	5 0
Mrs. Gould	...	0	2 6
Mr. Samuel Small	...	0	2 6
Sundry small sums	...	0	14 0
		£6	0 0

By Mrs. Henry.

Mrs J. Blaxland	...	£2	0 0
Miss Salmon	...	1	1 0
Mrs. M'Intosh	...	0	10 6
Mr. North	...	0	10 0
Catherine Burke	...	0	10 0
Mr. W. Cowell	...	0	5 0
Mrs. Lovesy	...	0	2 6
Mr. Lovesy	...	0	10 0
Mrs. R. Cowell	...	0	3 0
Mr. W. Bragg	...	0	10 0
Mrs. Wilson	...	0	2 6
Mr. Wright	...	0	10 0
Baker	...	0	5 0
Pope	...	0	5 0
G. M. Pope	...	0	10 0
Mrs. Kendall	...	0	5 0
Simms	...	0	5 0
Norman	...	0	2 6
Small sums	...	0	2 0
		£8	9 0

By Miss Devlin.

Mr. James Devlin, sen.	...	£1	1 0
Mrs. Devlin, sen.	...	1	1 0
Mr. J. Devlin, jun.	...	0	10 6
Mrs. J. Devlin, jun.	...	0	10 0
Mrs. Small	...	0	10 0
Mr. A. Devlin	...	0	10 0
Heydon	...	2	10 0
Mrs. Heydon	...	2	10 0
Mr. Hay	...	0	10 0
Mrs. Venters	...	0	2 6
Beckford Villa	...	1	1 0
Small sums	...	0	1 0
		£10	17 6

By Miss Shepherd.

Mr. Isaac Shepherd	...	£5	0 0
Mrs. Isaac Shepherd	...	3	0 0
Miss Shepherd	...	2	0 0
Frederick Shepherd	...	0	10 0
John Shepherd	...	0	5 0
Miss E Shepherd	...	0	5 0
Mr. J. Payne	...	0	10 0
Mrs. Smith	...	1	0 0
Mr. Beck	...	1	0 0
R. Shepherd	...	0	10 0
Mrs. Best	...	0	10 0
Mr. James Gordon	...	0	6 0
Jenner	...	0	2 6
Mrs. W. Tunks	...	0	10 0
Mr. E. Drinkwater	...	1	0 0
Small sums	...	0	4 6
		£16	13 0
Less amount for advertising	...	0	12 0
		£16	1 0

By Miss Farnell.

List of names not sent	...	£4	6 0
Total	...	£64	16 10

Collected by Stephen Cole, Esq., J.P., of Euston, Lower Darling.

Stephen Cole, Esq., J.P., Euston	...	£5	0 0
Dr. Fletcher, J.P., Wapee	...	2	0 0
Mr. Donald Mackenzie, Bungalloy	...	3	0 0
Peter Macfarlane, Mallee Cliffs	...	3	0 0
Mrs. Peter Macfarlane, ditto	...	2	0 0
Mr. Henry Williams, Gol Gol	...	5	0 0
James Thomson, Euston	...	1	0 0
A Traveller, ditto	...	1	0 0
Francis Seymour, Balranald	...	1	0 0
Albion Gibbes, Balwinning	...	1	0 0
Henry Talbott, Wakool	...	1	0 0
John Talbott, ditto	...	1	0 0
Reginald Wise, Balranald	...	1	0 0
George Hood, Lower Maine	...	2	0 0
Denis Honan, Balranald	...	2	0 0
George Edwards, ditto	...	3	3 0
Felix Nield Burns, Kielowe	...	2	2 0
Langhole Parker, ditto	...	1	1 0
		£39	6 0

Subscribed by the Miners at Adelong Quartz Reef.

T. B. Carne, Esq., J.P.	...	£5	5 0
Accident	...	0	10 0
Mr. P. A. Phillips	...	1	1 0
Thomas Ryan	...	5	0 0
P. De las Casseres	...	5	0 0
Thomas Channon	...	5	0 0
Abraham Marks	...	1	0 0
R. Crouch	...	8	0 0
R. K. Broughton	...	2	0 0
Colin Macdonell	...	5	0 0
Joseph Hall	...	1	0 0
C. J. Woodman	...	1	0 0
Andrew Neal	...	0	10 0
F. Hargreaves	...	1	0 0
Henry Iredale	...	2	0 0
John Forestier	...	1	0 0
James Milthorn	...	1	0 0
James Caffyn	...	1	0 0
Maxwell Stewart	...	1	0 0
Henry Ellis	...	1	0 0
William Gifford	...	1	0 0
William Turner	...	1	0 0
Gibert Mason	...	0	10 0
William Groves	...	2	0 0
A Mite	...	0	2 0
Mr. Thomas M'Grath	...	0	5 0
Mrs. Ellis	...	1	0 0
Mr. F. V. Butler	...	1	0 0
John Paul	...	5	0 0
William Follan	...	2	0 0
John Bennett	...	1	0 0
Spoadoi Caste	...	1	0 0
Patrick Crichan	...	0	5 0
John Stockwell	...	1	0 0
John Heran	...	1	0 0
Mrs. Ryan	...	0	10 0
Mr. J. A. Hay	...	1	0 0
John Carmichael	...	1	0 0
George Wells	...	1	0 0
William Ford	...	1	0 0
Rassenaws	...	1	0 0
Mrs. Crouch	...	2	0 0
Mr. W. Brealy	...	1	0 0
H. Vieg	...	1	0 0
Joseph Harrison	...	0	10 0
Joseph Barnes	...	1	0 0
W. H. Hart	...	1	0 0
T. W. Stamford	...	1	0 0
		£74	8 0

It being considered desirable to close the subscription lists at an early day, Treasurers of Country Committees, and other gentlemen who have collected money for the Indian Relief Fund, are respectfully requested to forward the amounts and lists of subscriptions to the Office, in Sydney, on or before June 30th.
Gentlemen who have placed their names on the lists are requested to transmit the amounts to the Honorary Treasurer, at the Oriental Bank, Pitt-street, at their convenience.
CHARLES KEMP, Honorary Secretary.
G. K. INGELOW, Honorary Treasurer.
Committee Room, Exchange, Sydney, June 22nd, 1858.

MR. DEEPER, Hairdresser, 303, George-street, has received, ex Centurion, a fresh supply of TINTURA POMPEIANA, or Liquid Hair-dye, warranted not to stain the skin or finest linen; BALM of Pompeiana; MECHI'S magic razor strops, HOLLOW ground razors (ivory handles), CARNATION tooth paste; METCALFE'S brushes perfumed lavender water, tortoiseshell combs, and a variety of first-class goods.

TO the PROFESSION.—WM. JENNINGS, cutler and surgical instrument maker, has just completed a beautiful assortment of spiral elastic surgical bandages, ankle socks, leggings, knee caps, &c. ☞ The only patent elastic bandage ever invented that secures permanent compression to the part affected, without seams or lacing. W. J. begs to call attention to his elastic stockings, knee caps, and socks, wrist bands, &c., made either to lace or draw on without lacing; decidedly superior to any other article now in use, which he has brought to the greatest perfection. Mrs. JENNINGS will wait on the ladies. W. J. has on hand, of his own make, castrating clams, spaying knives and needles, surgeon's pocketcase, post mortem, amputating, and all other cases; trusses of every description, which have the proper pressure, superior to any other yet made. ☞ Mind the address—WM. JENNINGS, cutler and surgical instrument maker, opposite the London Chartered Bank of Australia.

CHRONOMETERS.—THOMAS DAWSON, Chronometer Maker (late Lower George-street), 64, Upper Fort-street, opposite the Observatory.—Chronometers rated with accuracy by astronomical observations. Every description of nautical instruments carefully repaired and accurately adjusted.

SILVER.—The richest Silver Plate at 7s. 6d. per oz., consisting of
Forks, table and dessert
Spoons—gravy, table, dessert, tea
Ditto—egg, salt, and mustard, gilt bowls
Butter knife.
N.B.—Other rich patterns at 7s. per oz. Also, a splendid tea and coffee service, 11s. 6d. per oz.
Apply to RICHARD LAMB, down Raby's gateway, 394, George-street.

ROYAL ARCH Jewels, Badge Cases, Constitutions, &c. A. LORKING, 165, George-street.

MASONIC BALL.—Just received, a splendid lot of Brooches, Bracelets, Armlets, Necklets, and Earrings, worthy of inspection. THOS. E. RUDD, 350, George-street.

MASONIC BALL.—The largest and best assortment of gentlemen's Dress Ties. E. J. SCRIVENER.

MASONIC BALL.—Gentlemen's white Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d. pair. E. J. SCRIVENER'S, George-street.

MASONIC BALL.—3 cases of superior Dress Shirts. E. J. SCRIVENER'S, 321 and 337, George-street.

MASONIC BALL.—Gents' White Satin and Silk Neckties and Gloves, at Mrs. MAY'S, 23, Hunter-st.

MASONIC BALL.—Head Dresses, White Kid Gloves and Silk Hosiery, at Mrs. MAY'S, 23, Hunter-st.

CROUCH'S STORES.—TO WHOLESALE BUYERS and COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned, having just completed taking stock, and finding that he has on hand between £10,000 and £11,000 worth of goods, he has come to the determination to dispose of that portion which he has a great supply of, at a trifling advance on cost price. Parties, therefore, who require fancy or other goods will do well to visit CROUCH'S Stores and Bazaar.
The following are a few of the articles that he is determined to reduce to the price affixed:—
Two-bladed pocket knives, from 6s. 6d. per dozen
Cut glass beads, for fancy work, 8s. 6d. per dozen bunches
Rosewood work boxes, large size, 4s. 9d. each
Nest of bassinets, 28s. nest
Nest of baby baskets, 16s. nest
Table knives and forks, from 4s. per dozen
Market baskets, oval, 6s. 9d. nest
Dominoes, 7s. 6d. per dozen
Chessmen, bone, 26s. per dozen boxes
Glass vases, 9s. 6d. per dozen
Hearth brooms, 11s. per dozen
Whisks, 6s. per dozen
Jointed dolls, large size, 8s. per gross
Fancy glass inkstands, 18s. per dozen
Penknives, 2s. 6d. per dozen
Zinc mirrors, from 1s. 4d. per dozen
Looking-glasses, 9 x 7, 14s. 6d. per dozen
Hair brushes, 9s. per dozen
German accordeons, 15s. per dozen
Violin, with bow, 5s. 6d. each
Superior ditto, in wood cases, 30s. each
English cloth lines, best, 11d. per pound
Whip cord, different sizes, 2s. per pound
Rack combs, from 2s. per dozen
Back combs, from 1s. 9d. per dozen
Sewing needles, in boxes, 3s. 3d. per thousand
Chambers' best, in fancy boxes, 6s. per thousand
Chambers' best, loose, assorted, 4s. 9d. per thousand
Mavor's and other Spelling Books, 6s. 6d. per dozen
Chinese fans, from 4s 3d. per dozen
Pocket books, from 7s. 6d. per dozen
Eau de Cologne, from 5s. 6d. per dozen
Chinese pearl card cases, 16s. per dozen
Chinese pearl cigar cases, 16s. per dozen
Chinese carved knitting cases, 16s. per dozen
Violet powder, Price's best, 6d. packets, 4s. 6d. per dozen.
GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, importer, 542, George-street, opposite the old Burial Ground.

BABY JUMPERS, Baby Jumpers, at T. LUSTY'S, importer of toys and fancy goods, 630, Wilshire-buildings.

ROCKING HORSES, various sizes, at T. LUSTY'S Toy and Stationery Warehouse, 630, Wilshire-buildings, Brickfield Hill.

FLOOR CLOTHS, Floor Cloths, Floor Cloths.—Just received, ex Dawstons, a large consignment of superior well seasoned floor cloths, of various widths and new patterns. JOHN HILL, jun., and SONS, importers, 100, King-street, Australian Furniture Warehouse.

FOR SALE, on MONDAY, the 28th of June, and the following days, at 280, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts,
A splendid collection of fruit trees and vines, just landed, ex Meggie, and imported by Monsieur De Bourse, from the best horticulturist of the south of France.
Apply for catalogue and particulars at the above address, and the French Cole, George-street.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

Before the Chief Justice and a special jury of twelve.

BALES V. M'DOUGALL.

The trial of this case was again continued all day without being concluded. It will probably be brought to a close on Thursday.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson and a jury of four.

CANNING V. IRBY.

This was an action for libel.
Mr. Faucett and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Wise for the defendant.
The case had not concluded when the Court rose.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

SPECIAL JURIES OF TWELVE.—Bales v. M'Dougall, part heard; M'Bean v. Gwynne and another; Machattie v. Bloxsome and others.
JURIES OF FOUR.—Canning v. Irby, part heard; Welch v. Robertson; Perry, official assignee, v. Clarke; Brunton v. Taylor and another; Reid v. Nott; Gay v. Holt.
BUSINESS IN MASTER'S OFFICE.—Bergin v. Gueron, to cross-examine complainant; Birmingi v. Kohn, on charge; re Evans, infants, to examine witnesses; re Beales, infants, to settle reports.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.
In the estate of Joseph Wyatt, a special meeting was held, at which six debts were proved. The meeting adjourned until the 30th instant.
In the estate of Rudolph Schlostein, an adjourned special meeting, for examination, further postponed, by consent, until the 6th proximo.
In the estate of Owen Oxley, a first meeting. Nothing done.
In the estate of Thomas Parkinson, an adjourned single meeting. A debt of £100 was proved. Insolvent was allowed his wearing apparel: his household furniture had been sold prior to his insolvency, under a bill of sale.
In the estate of Henry O. Rich, a third meeting. Five debts were proved, and one was allowed as a claim only. The assignee's report having been read, he was directed to receive insolvent's salary, to deduct £100 per annum until all the liabilities shall have been liquidated, and to allow insolvent his household furniture and wearing apparel.
In the estate of John Regan, an adjourned single meeting. No debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his wearing apparel and furniture.
In the estate of John Goman, an adjourned special meeting, for examination. The official assignee declined proceeding further in the matter until the opinion of counsel is obtained, and the meeting therefore for the present terminated.
In the estate of Richard Brown, a first meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent was shortly examined by Mr. Dick.
In the estate of George C. Tuting, an adjourned special meeting. One debt, a promissory note for £402 17s. was tendered; but, it appearing that the note was given by Mr. Tuting to his co-partners, when he was a shareholder in the Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet, Company, the claim was rejected.
Certificates of discharge were granted, without opposition, to John Gordon, George Vidler, Thomas Russell Duigan, Joseph Wyatt, Robert Broad, Robert Muriel, and Henry Miller.
The application of John Smith was refused, he having been twice insolvent within three years.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Joseph Pritchard, of George-street, Sydney, shoemaker. Liabilities £797 18s. 6d.; assets, value of personal property, £650; outstanding debts, £17 13s; total, £667 13s. Deficit, £130 5s. 6d.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 23.—William J. M. Hillyar, second, half-past 11. Joseph Pope, third, 12. Vince Carr, the elder, second, half-past 12. Smith and Pattison, adjourned second, half-past 12. David Carmichael, single, half-past 1. William Shearman, second, 2. Andrew Coventry, third, half-past 2.
Thursday, 24.—Robert Broad, special, for proof of debts, 10. George Tutton, first, half-past 10. Henry Fisher, postponed third, quarter before 11. Louisa Wilson, single, 11. Edward Rawlings, first, half-past 11. James Cook, adjourned examination, 1.—*At Maitland*, Thomas Maher, adjourned single, and for examination, half-past 10.
Friday, 25.—Thomas Matthews, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. Hugh Murphy, third, 11. William Scurr, second, half-past 12. Meyer Moses, single, 1. Edward Watson, special, for examination, half-past 1. Edward Edwards, special, for examination, 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Captain M'Lean, Mr. Shoobert, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hargraves, Mr. Lucas, Mr. G. Smith, and Mr. Laycock.
Fifteen drunkards were subjected to the usual penalties, and one, for riotous conduct, was sentenced, in default of paying 20s., to be imprisoned seven days.
Jane Palmer, taken into custody as an idle and disorderly person, having no home, nor following any lawful vocation for her maintenance, was sent to gaol for one month.
Rosanna Williams and Ann Williams, found guilty of having in a public place made use of obscene language, were severally sentenced to pay £5, or to be imprisoned three months.
Daniel Cashin was brought before the Bench at the instance of his wife, as a dangerous lunatic, unsafe to be allowed at large; was required to give sureties to be of good behaviour, or in default to be imprisoned one month.
Henry Fleetwood, of Castlereagh-street, broker, appeared, on summons, to answer the complaint of Mary his wife, who sought an order for separate maintenance. Mr. Cory conducted complainant's case. Mrs. Fleetwood deposed that for some time past the conduct of defendant, her husband, had been very violent towards her, and on the evening of the 16th instant he kicked her off the premises into the street; from that time until now she has been, and is, without the means of support; he had received a sum of £76, due to her from the estate of her late husband, of which he gave her £14. For the defence Mr. Moffat called a witness—who corroborated the complainant—Charles M. Tessimond, defendant's clerk, who deposed that on the evening of the 16th June, a lady and gentleman called to see defendant, and when they left Mrs. Fleetwood went after them; on her return defendant refused to admit her into the house, and pushed her into the street. By Mr. Cory: Defendant told him that he intended to go away and leave his wife; defendant whispered something to him just now which he did not hear. The Bench made an order for the weekly payment of £1, with £2 2s. costs, or to be imprisoned seven days.
A case under the Tenants Act was heard, in which George Tomlins and others sought to recover from William Ford possession of two shops in King-street. Mr. Garrick conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Newbon, the defence. Order made for plaintiffs, with £3 3s. costs.
Thomas Taylor and Matthew Hickey, publicans, were proceeded against—the first by inspector Blade, and the other by inspector Quirk—for having abandoned their respective licensed houses as their usual places of abode, whereby they had forfeited their licenses. Neither of the defendants appearing, the cases were heard ex parte. Licenses cancelled.
John Williams, George James, Daniel Tierney, Tristram Maddocks, Duncan M'Lennon, and John Vieira, publicans, were severally found guilty of violating the Licensing Act, some by keeping open house for trade on Sunday, and others for selling during prohibited hours. The penalties varied from 10s. to 40s., according to the peculiar circumstances of each case.

TAHITI.—The *Eco du Pacifique* is in receipt of the following intelligence, dated February 21, from Tahiti, which we translate:—This beautiful colony is the object of the deep solicitation of the new Governor, the Count de Ponget, who has originated and accomplished many important improvements. Among other reforms he has done away with the tonnage duty, which formerly proved so great an objection to American vessels and kept them from the fine harbour of Papetee. Large and handsome estates of sugar-cane, coffee, and cotton now adorn and enrich the island. The roads, which were formerly impracticable, even for travellers on horseback, on account of the bridges having been swept away by the torrents, are now in fine condition, and the whole circuit of the island can be made in a carriage. Within the past nine months fifteen fine stone bridges have been constructed by the natives, and many fine stone houses have been built. The island gives evidence of the progress of civilization, refinement, and

medals, or of substantial value and utility, as books, philosophical instruments, &c.

Such a system of examination, accompanied by proper prizes as an encouragement to exertion, or as a reward for efficiency, will, I have no doubt, be very effective in stirring up the dormant energies of the pupils, and I think it would be well worthy of the consideration of the committee whether a certain proportion of the funds contributed by the Legislature might not be appropriated to this purpose. Should, however, the demand upon the funds of the School of Arts be too urgent to allow of such charge of appropriation, it might be as well to ascertain whether special contributions might not be asked for from those who are interested in the welfare and development of the educational character of the school, for the purpose of establishing a fund out of which prizes to the different classes might be provided. Some consideration will be required in determining the character of the prize, as well as the amount of proficiency which should entitle a pupil to claim it. It would probably be advisable to have various gradations of prizes—from that which is to be looked upon as an acknowledgment of some marked amount of proficiency, of a power of applying the theoretical information communicated by the master or teacher to some practical purpose, to that which is merely an acknowledgment of a fair amount of attention to the course of study marked out, as shown by an acquaintance with the rules and facts communicated. I feel certain that an appeal to those who are interested in the progress of the School of Arts, will not be unattended to, and that contributions for prizes for proficiency in practical subjects may be looked for as soon as it is known that the committee has perfected any scheme by which a proper adjudication on the merits of the different candidates can be made.

I think I have now noticed all those subjects which have reference to the position of the Society, considered as an institution for the benefit of those who contribute to its funds.

I have alluded to the material arrangements by which the convenience of the members will be best consulted, to the character of the education afforded, and to means by which a proper stimulus may be given to the pupils who attend the classes; and here I might conclude, if I looked upon the institution as a mere place of instruction for those who, feeling the many inconveniences and obstacles to which the absence of knowledge subjects them, strive to help themselves by their united efforts; but I take a higher view of the object of the Sydney School of Arts, or rather of the results which might follow were the members to appreciate properly their position. Placed at the capital of the colony, in possession of advantages far greater than those enjoyed by any similar institution in New South Wales, the mechanics of Sydney ought to look upon themselves as the representatives of the mechanics of the colony; they should strive to give to this institution a general, not a mere local reputation, and to identify it with the progress of the mechanical arts.

With this view, I should strongly recommend the committee to turn their attention to a subject which has often been alluded to—I mean the institution of a Museum of Mechanical Art.

The Museum at the east side of Hyde Park is intended to contain a collection of specimens of natural history; it will bring before the eyes of the people of Sydney Nature in all its aspects; it will give them the opportunity of comparing the animal and vegetable kingdom of Australia with those of other parts of the globe. I should wish to see another Museum appropriated to the reception of the various inventions of man. He who, from want of observation or from the absence of a proper system of training, has ceased to look upon the book of Nature as one the study of which will amply repay the time and labour required to learn Nature's alphabet, is deprived of many and varied kinds of enjoyment; but he who is ignorant of the works of his fellow-men, beyond those which the pressure of circumstances has made him acquainted with, who is content to walk with his eyes shut, groping along the same narrow path which his predecessors have trampled and made level for him, must expect to be passed by all those who are pressing forward in the same direction, but by a better road—he is not only deprived of much actual pleasure, of that gratification which arises from the development of the intellect, but he is subjected to actual loss, and rendered less capable of maintaining his position among his fellow-men. At present the mechanics of New South Wales are deprived of many of the advantages of which their brethren in England and elsewhere can avail themselves. They see but few specimens of mechanical application, and are obliged to take upon trust the wonderful accounts which are given of the results which emanate from a well-considered application of the principles of science to the purposes of daily life.

A Museum in which might be deposited specimens of the various products of man's labour, from the raw material which he has gathered from the surface of the ground, or has derived from the mines, to the same material worked up into the most delicate fabric, or made available in a thousand ways for the service of man, would be a most valuable library of reference, not only to the mechanic of New South Wales, but for every individual in the colony.

Every man who has work to do, either by his own hands or through the instrumentality of others, is interested in getting this work done as cheaply and as readily as possible. The labourers and the mechanics are just as much interested in labour-saving processes as their employers. I do not wish to enter into discussion of the question to what extent the employment of machinery has operated in lessening the money wages of labour; there is one thing however which is quite certain, that it has reduced to a far greater extent the cost of production, so that the articles of common use—those which may be termed the necessaries of life—can, with the single exception of articles of food, be procured at a rate which bears a far less ratio to the amount of the daily wages of the labourer than the cost of similar articles did some thirty years since; and even with regard to articles of food, the cost of which depends to a great extent upon causes over which man has but a limited control, the application of science and mechanical skill to the cultivation of the ground, has enabled the farmer to bring thousands of acres into cultivation, which, without such application, would have remained hopelessly waste; and, as a necessary consequence, this has been increased production, a greater quantity of food thrown into the market, and, of course, a reduction in price.

I want very much to see such a Museum of reference established, to be able to exhibit to the people of this colony the products of the science, the skill, and industry of other lands: they will then be able to appreciate the value of the products of their own country; they will be able to see that much which they have hitherto considered unattainable, owing to the expensive character of the processes required for its production, or to the amount of human toil involved in bringing it to market, is now placed within their reach by the simplification of the processes of manufacture; by the substitution of animal or steam power for that of man; by the reduction of the cost of transport by railway. And instead of resting content with the routine systems which have been established in ignorance, and perpetuated by ignorance, a change will come over the whole aspect not only of the country, but of their own minds.

I will not venture to allude even to a single process of the adoption of which the result will be as I have stated above. Were I to commence even a simple enumeration of the benefits to be expected from the application of scientific principles to a single article of production, I should have to detain you for a far longer time than would be pleasant, either to yourselves or to me. It will be for you, each in your separate trade or manufacture, to think over what might be done to diminish your toil, to simplify the process through which your work has to pass, and then by reference to books you will find that the same train of thought in others has produced effects which it would be well if we could realise here.

I have recommended to the committee to turn their attention to the establishment of such a Museum. I am aware that it is quite beyond the power of the existing institution to carry out such a project; this, as being for the especial benefit of the colony at large, should devolve upon the Government; but it would be for the committee to consider and digest a plan which might be submitted to the Government and the public, it is for the members of the Mechanics' School of Arts, who may be considered as the representatives of the mechanical arts in New South Wales, to initiate a movement in favour of a scheme which is calculated to benefit so essentially the colony at large, while it provides for themselves and their fellow mechanics the means of such an education as will place them on a par with their brethren in other countries.

When I say that such a Museum would provide the means of education, I must not be understood to imply, even for an instant, that the mere exhibition of a multiplicity of products, even when accompanied by models of the means employed in their production, which is probably all that we could hope to display in such a Museum, would have any immediate effect in improving the ignorant or uneducated: it would stimulate those who have benefited to a certain extent by the lessons which they have received, under the auspices of this Society or elsewhere, to perfect their education, to bring their theoretical knowledge into practical use; it would have the effect of developing talent into activity which would otherwise have remained dormant; it would do much, but it would not do all, and I am most especially anxious not to overstate the benefits which would be likely to accrue to the colony from the outlay required to construct and maintain such an establishment, or to lead people to anticipate results which are not likely to follow from it; at all events, for many years to come.

Education is a slow process, even in an individual who can say that he has no longer anything to learn? As with an individual so with a nation, the development of new modes of thought propagated from individual to individual must necessarily be very gradual, and the change in the national habits is marked only by those who can refer back and compare things as they now exist, with those which have passed away. If, however, the process is slow, the more need that it should be commenced without delay, that we should not wait till necessity compels us to move: let us not say with the sluggard, "yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep"—but let us up and be doing, in the comforting assurance that if in an old country, with a large population, where habits have become engrained upon each class and section of the nation, the process must be slow, here, at all events, where the population is scanty, and where we have not had time to form many habits, a few years may make a most marked difference in the whole aspect of society. We have already evidence of this in a neighbouring colony, let us then not be wanting on our parts, bearing in mind the advice of the wise man—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

At the close of the lecture, a vote of thanks was accorded to his Excellency on motion of Mr. W. T. Cape. The audience, as might have been expected, considering the unfavourable state of the weather, was not large; but, under the circumstances, there was a good attendance.

SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

[By L. E. Rees.]

No. III.

The following is a spirited description of an attack:—

"Brigadier the Honorable Adrian Hope first led up his column. As they advanced a fire was opened upon our troops, who were consequently ordered to move on in skirmishing order. Captain Blunt's Horse Artillery, and Captain Travers' Royal Artillery heavy field guns were quickly brought up to answer the enemy's fire, which they did most effectively, in spite of a galling musketry fire with which the insurgents welcomed them from Secundrabagh as well as the village. Brigadier Hope now gallantly dashed onwards with his advanced guard, and after a well-sustained resistance, drove the enemy out of the latter position into the main building.

"To the left of the village the enemy held a line of barracks outside of the Secundrabagh. This point a party of the 93rd Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, and a detachment of the 53rd, under Captain Walton, attacked in the most daring manner, and, aided by Captain Blunt's gun, they dislodged the enemy. The Highlanders, who were the first in, then occupied the barracks, while the 53rd advanced in skirmishing order on the plain, and drove the insurgents before them as they advanced.

"The Secundrabagh itself was then stormed. I believe and this opinion is shared, I am confident, by every one who has been at Lucknow—that the assault upon Secundrabagh is not surpassed by any action we read of in the annals of warfare. Our men were harassed and fatigued to a degree; the forced marches they had had to make, the continued hardships they had had to go through (owing to the smallness of their numbers, the same men had to perform the same duties over and over again), the want of shelter, the unceasing marches and counter-marches, the necessity of being constantly on piquet duty and the *qui vive*,—all this had prevented sleep or repose; but a fixed determination on their part to avenge their murdered countrymen, to do their duty, and to brave all obstacles in the attainment of their object, had spurred them on to unusual exertions.

"The enemy, on the other hand, hopeless of obtaining mercy, and each individually certain of meeting an ignominious death, should they fall into our hands, were rendered desperate by their situation. Fanaticism and bigotry, and the very fear of us, nerved them on to resist to the death; and the manner in which they defended their stronghold proves that they were able to keep their resolution.

"But nothing could daunt our men. The 4th Sikhs had been ordered to lead the attack, under the gallant Lieutenant Paul, who fell while heading his men, and the 93rd Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, the 53rd, under Captain Walton, and a battalion of detachments, under Major Barnston (H. M. 90th), were to cover the attack of their sable brethren in arms. The Europeans, however, had not patience enough for this, and [illegible] the Sikhs should gain the greatest honour, they rushed madly on, vying with each other who should be first in.

"A small breach had been effected in one of the walls, and only a small body could rush in at once. Fortunately, the enemy had expected to be attacked from quite a different quarter, and the breach was in one of the most weakly guarded points. Our men could, therefore, come in in considerable numbers, before the insurgent guard could be reinforced. Still heaps fell. Yet our men dashed in as quickly as the narrow breach permitted, but that was not fast enough for their ardour. They went under the very loopholes of the enemy, and cunningly lying down while the insurgents let fly a volley at the caps fixed on their bayonets, which our men put up as a target for the time being, they, as soon as the enemy's fire was exhausted, and before they could load again, tore down the iron bars, broke up the barricades, and jumped down from the windows in the walls.

"The enemy resisted desperately, but vainly, against their fury. Not less than 2000 dead bodies were counted next day. The slaughter had been terrific, and the gateway, the principal room, and the side chamber were literally inundated with blood, and piled with the dead and dying. No mercy was shown: and if some wretch had, as, however, was rarely the case, cowardice enough to throw down his arms and sue for pardon, none was given him. 'Cawnpore' was hissed into the ear of every one of the rebels before a thrust of the bayonet put an end to his existence."

"The relief of Lucknow had been effected, and we were soon to be free. Sir Colin, while the fire was still very heavy on the afternoon of the 17th was met by Sir James Outram and General Havelock. A loud long shout greeted the generals and their staff as they shook hands, amidst heartfelt cordiality, with Sir Colin Campbell. Proud indeed must Sir Colin have been at the success which had crowned all his measures and which stamped him as one of the first generals of the age. The enemy had been foiled in every instance, and notwithstanding his desperation, vigilance, and unquestionably excellent manœuvres, had succumbed to the Commander-in-Chief's superior generalship, and the indomitable valour and undaunted courage of our troops.

"Sir Colin Campbell received the hearty thanks and congratulations of Sir James with evident satisfaction; and General Havelock, not less delighted and proud, harangued the troops who had so gallantly carried out all the Commander-in-Chief's brilliant manœuvres in that concise and yet soul-stirring language for which he was so well known by his soldiers. While yet speaking, his attention was drawn to the place where his only son had just fallen, wounded by a musket ball from the enemy. Though his father's heart must have been then bleeding with anguish, and beating with curiosity to know the nature of the wound, the General, with wonderful self-command, continued his discourse without interruption, and then only amidst the cheers of the men, who were unacquainted with the sad event which had just happened, left to visit his wounded son. Fortunately it was only a slight wound, and he soon recovered from the effects of it."

"The delight with which we hailed Sir Colin Campbell's army, was only equalled by that which we experienced on the arrival of General Havelock's gallant soldiers.

"We were soon to be free—we were soon to taste the sweets of liberty again—we were to know what pleasures life had yet in store for us. An orange was brought in; it tasted deliciously. A loaf of bread and some fresh butter was given us. No epicure ever enjoyed a meal with greater relish than we did this simple food. Some rum was handed to us. The most exquisite liquor was never drunk with such real enjoyment.

"But a still greater pleasure was yet to come. Several cart loads of letters and newspapers had arrived. So long debarred from all intercourse with the rest of the world, we looked forward to news from our friends with the most painful anxiety. I was fortunate enough to receive about a dozen letters, and more were yet in the post office, which was crowded with anxious inquirers for letters to their address.

"My poor brother had long thought me dead. He had written to half a dozen people at Lucknow to know what had become of me, and implored me, should I be still alive, to come down to Calcutta at once. There were letters from Europe, too;—from my parents, from my sister, from other friends, forwarded last July, and detained in the army post office for five months. They were anxious enough at home, but they had no idea of my being in the very midst of the dangers which had threatened India. The letters had been forwarded by my brother at Calcutta, and a letter of credit on a friend then at Cawnpore, was enclosed. This was fortunate, for I had no money, having been robbed, *by a friend*, of a bag containing a hundred rupees. I had no evidence to prove the theft, but I was convinced it was ——— who stole it.

"Lady Inglis, in her journal, describes this period in simple but graphic terms:

'To-day (18th November) we have had a quantity of English letters, the first we have had for six months. The very sight of them made me feel quite bewildered, and I have not yet been able to read more than one. I need not say how much I have thought of you all—how many, many sad hearts and homes there must be in England just now; and really at present one cannot see an end to our troubles. The whole of Bengal is in such an unsettled state that no one can tell when or where a fresh disturbance may break out. Sir Colin is much liked; he is living now exactly as a private soldier, takes his rations, and lies down whenever he can to rest. This the men like, and he is a fine soldier. A Commander-in-Chief just now has indeed no enviable position.'

One of the greatest insults we received at the hands of the enemy was their playing, on the opposite banks of the Goomtee, regularly every morning, and sometimes of an evening, all our popular English airs. We listened to the "Standard Bearer's March," the "Girl I left behind me," and "See the Conquering Hero comes," with any but pleasant feelings. The disloyal rascals had even the impudence to finish their music with the loyal hymn, "God save the Queen."

"The ordnance stores and the treasure were removed at the same time as the state prisoners and the families. Many delicate ladies had to walk over very rough ground, a distance of about six miles, but exposed at one place only to the fire of the enemy's musketry. Only one old lady was wounded in the leg. The rest all reached in safety. Mrs. Inglis, on this occasion, acted in a most noble manner. A dooly or hospital litter being prepared for her, she unhesitatingly refused it, saying that she was well able to walk, while so many wounded men and sick women were so much in want of a conveyance.

In her journal, Lady Inglis does not speak of this fact. She thus narrates the exodus of the weaker members of the garrison:—

'That evening (17th November) the Commander-in-Chief sent an order for all the sick and wounded, women and children, to be moved out of the Residency to the Dilkoosha Park the next night, and for the force to abandon the place altogether, blow up the guns, destroy the ammunition, &c. The next day a change was made in the arrangements, and only the sick were sent away. We were detained till yesterday, when a general exodus took place of all the incumbrances in the garrison. In the meantime good news had arrived of fresh troops being in Oude, and a rumour went abroad that Lucknow was not to be abandoned. At about four o'clock p.m. we made a start, and left the place where we had passed so many anxious hours. John* (her husband, Brigadier Inglis) could not accompany us, but sent his aide-de-camp Captain Birch, a very nice creature, and a most gallant young officer; he is a great comfort to John, and they get on capitally together. We were obliged to walk, having no carriage horse, five of our horses were turned loose at the commencement of the siege; the road was quite safe, except in three places, where it was overlooked by the enemy's position, and we had to run; one poor woman was wounded in one of these places, we arrived at Secundra Bagh about six, and found everyone assembled there, awaiting an escort and doolies to carry us on. When I tell you that upwards of 2000 men had been hastily buried there the day before, you can fancy what a place it was; however, we met many friends, General Grant and several officers of the 93d Lancers, whom we knew; Captain Raddan, the old Adjutant of the 32nd, and Deighton Probyn came up and introduced himself to me; he is looking very well and handsome, we were regaled with tea and plenty of milk, and bread and butter—luxuries we had not enjoyed since the commencement of our troubles. At ten o'clock we recommenced our journey, most of the ladies were in palanquins, but we had a covered cart, drawn by two obstinate bullocks; we had a force of infantry and cavalry with us, but had not proceeded half a mile when the column was halted, and an order sent back for reinforcements; some noise was heard, and it was feared we might be attacked; however, it proved a false alarm, and after two disagreeable and rather anxious hours, we arrived safely at this place, and were quartered in some tents pitched for our reception; Colonel Little, 9th Lancers, took care of us. To-day we have pitched our own tent, and Mrs. Case, her sister, I, and the children occupy the half, having given the other to a poor sick lady. We are very comfortable, though rather pressed for room, and most thankful to breathe the fresh air once again; but I feel very lonely without my darling husband, and most anxious to know whether he will remain here, or go on with us to Cawnpore. A separation is inevitable, and my heart is very sad at the idea; for six months I have never spent a quiet day—hardly an hour in the day that I have not been with him; still I knew he was safe, which was an unspeakable comfort; now, I fear, I have many months of intense anxiety before me; but God has preserved him hitherto where dangers met him at every step, and I trust He will hear my prayers and spare us yet to live happily together.'"

"On the 25th an event happened which detracted not a little from the joy we were then experiencing. The gallant, the noble, the undaunted Havelock died at Dilkusha, of dysentery, caused by over-exertion and fatigue. It appeared as if he had strained every nerve to accomplish one object, and having seen its accomplishment, succumbed to the prostration which the exertion had entailed. Havelock expired at the very time when the people of England with one voice proclaimed him entitled to the highest honour a nation can bestow, when his name was in every one's mouth, and when we of the old Lucknow garrison—grateful as we felt towards the gallant old commander who had rescued us from immediate peril, and who afterwards shared our privations, dangers, and discomforts for two months longer—should have been still more happy had we seen him able to enjoy the honours in store for him. Yet the knowledge of having a place in the affections of the British nation, and the gratitude of every European in India, must have been, even on his deathbed, a sufficient reward. His brevet of K.C.B. reached him only a very few days before his death.

"Havelock had been a good and a religious man. He had always family worship, and never undertook an expedition without having previously implored the Divine aid. It was this confidence in Providence which made him go on to assured victory, and to conquer every difficulty in his way.

"The British nation will not fail to confer on the son some of the well-earned honours of the father, so that the name may be transmitted to the latest posterity.* Captain Henry Marshman Havelock inherits not a few of the General's virtues and abilities."

"The house where the Nana's ruffians had slaughtered our women was in the hands of the enemy, but all the ground this side of the canal remained in our hands.

"I went to see the position occupied by the late General Sir Hugh Wheeler. A more mournful sight can scarcely be imagined. The barracks which he had so gallantly defended, dignified with the name, but not the strength of 'entrenchments,' were even more battered to pieces than our own at Lucknow had been.

"The walls were scribbled over in many places by the unfortunate sufferers. In one place was written, 'Here a round shot came and killed young Wheeler. His brains and hair are scattered on the wall.'

"At another place were the words, 'This is worse than the siege of Jerusalem—'My God, my God, when wilt thou deliver us?' At another, again, 'Countrymen, revenge our deaths!'

"One sentence, scarcely legible, written by one of my friends, the late Postmaster of Cawnpore, ran thus:—

"'4th June, wounded in the thigh.
6th " ditto leg, bullet.
— — —— — fractured.
— shell — — all this and still alive.
"'L. Rocus.'

"What misery the Cawnpore martyrs must have endured. Poor Sir Hugh Wheeler, too! He, two of his sons, his wife, and his daughters, had been fellow passengers of mine in the Bentinck, when I returned from a voyage to Europe three years ago. I thought of the good old gentleman, who had shown me particular kindness, and pictured to myself the horrible scenes in which he and his devoted band fell victims. I left the place sad and melancholy."

* This hope has been fulfilled. Captain Havelock has been advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, with a pension of £1000 a year and the rank of a major in the army. His mother, Lady Havelock, has also received a pension of £1000 a year.

THE REIGN OF MOBOCRACY.

(From the Melbourne Age, 15th instant.)

Of course, Mr. O'Shanassy's threat gave rise to a good deal of discussion. The Premier said that it was not a threat, and that he never made threats. It is a nice point to decide. Suffice it that everybody understood it as a threat; and some of our stump-orators inaugurated the era of revolution by a torch-light procession through the streets of the city, and by a "monster meeting" within the Parliament Reserve. A board was nailed up outside the building, with the announcement, "The upper part of this house to let." The whole thing was amusing rather than alarming; and the only thing to be condemned was the selection of the Reserve as a place of meeting. But the *Argus*—a daily newspaper published in this city—believed or affected to believe that it was a meeting of ominous import, and that "the reign of mobocracy had set in." It announced, what we had hitherto been ignorant of, that there was "a gang of vagabonds in the city two or three thousand strong" and called, like Louis Napoleon, for strong repressive measures to put them down. The Mayor, Mr. John Thomas Smith, in hopes of receiving from her Most Gracious Majesty the honour of knighthood for preserving this portion of her empire as a kingdom for Prince Alfred, expressed in the House his determination to put down any future meetings; the Yeomanry were to be called out and another Peterloo was evidently threatened. Mr. John Thomas Smith goes home, we believe, by this mail, to receive his knighthood; but whether he receive that honour or not, he has no claim to it on the score of his services on this occasion. There never was any danger, and that everybody now sees. No public journal ever committed itself to such deliberate falsification of a public occurrence, or in such reckless calumniation of a community, as did the *Argus* in designating the thousands present at that meeting as "rowdies" and vagabonds"—a class from whom we are, as yet, happily exempt. Its object was simply to throw opprobrium upon the O'Shanassy Ministry by associating Mr. O'Shanassy with the movement—a trick which it tried once before, but now too stale to be repeated with success. In serving this end, however, it did not seem to be aware that it was damaging the character and credit of the colony beyond its own borders, and it has since been endeavouring to furnish the antidote to its own poison. The *S. M. Herald*, taking the statements of the *Argus* as reliable, paints a frightful picture of our political and social condition, which may find its way into the hands of the English press, but which is about as true in relation to us as a statement we remember reading in the New York *Herald*, in 1848, was in relation to England, namely that England had risen against Queen Victoria, and that Lancashire had been proclaimed a Republic! So the *Argus* of this morning replies to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and contends that there is no rowdyism here, and no elements of disorder or revolution;—that such a thing as a republican has not been heard of;—and that, as regards public meetings, we set an example of intelligence and decorum to Sydney and the whole world. So far, satisfactory; and (what is more surprising) nothing but the bare truth! So that, if any English newspaper or English reader of colonial newspapers, chance to see the *Argus* of June the 2nd, and feel constrained to draw the same inferences respecting our political and social condition as the *Sydney Morning Herald* drew, we direct them to the *Argus* of June the 14th, for a totally different version of the case. Nay, though we have not yet seen it, we may, from a knowledge of its tactics, safely predict that they will find a refutation of the *Argus* of June the 2nd, in the *Argus* summary for England, to be published this morning, June the 15th. The opinions of our contemporary are not worthy of notice here, where they are taken simply for what they are worth; but, in the present circumstances of the colony, it is not advisable to let such wholesale calumnies go unrefuted, and we think we have taken the best method of doing so, and that is by showing that a paper which thus refutes itself on a grave matter like this is not to be trusted at all.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

(From the San Francisco Herald, 9th April.)

One of the most intricate problems to be considered by the present Legislature is the question of Chinese immigration to this State, and the toleration of Chinese in the State. It is a question entirely distinct and removed from the question of the exclusion of negroes—which is perfectly simple and easy of comprehension. It is a fact which is self-demonstrative, that the immigration of large numbers of Chinese to California—in addition to those already here—would work serious and lasting injury both socially and politically. But the point to be considered is, how can a restriction be placed upon such immigration. Two bills have been proposed during the present session to effect this object. One—which was the special order for last evening—contemplates the exclusion of Chinese from the State by the imposition of heavy penalties. The other, introduced by Mr. Ferguson, of Sacramento, has for its object the prevention of Chinese from working in the mines, after the 1st of September, 1859. It also proposes that:—"Section 1. No Chinaman, or Mongolian, shall hereafter be allowed to take up, or take possession of a mining claim not now owned by him, unless he purchase the same from Chinamen justly entitled to possession of the same." And that:—"Section 3. Every Chinaman hereafter found mining, unless the claim be now held by one or more of that race, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, fined in a sum not less than one dollar and not more than one hundred dollars for each offence, and imprisoned six months in the county jail."

In reference to the first bill alluded to, it is proper entirely to separate its consideration of the bill in relation to the immigration of negroes. That it will be a measure of sound and humane public policy to exclude free negroes from a State where they cannot enjoy social or political rights on account of their inferiority to the dominant race, and that the Legislature has a perfect right to pass a law for that purpose, are propositions easily disposed of. But the propriety of excluding the Chinese is a very different question—involving far higher and more complicated considerations. The Mongolians are an inferior race. This is conceded. It is also certain that the pouring in of Asiatics over the mines and valleys of California, in such countless numbers as the thickly populated countries of Asia could supply, would be detrimental to our prosperity. But we have commercial relations with China. We have a national policy to pursue in our connection with the Chinese Government, and it is a query—not easily answered—whether the prevention of Chinese immigration would not injuriously affect that policy, especially when the retrospective advantages to be derived from the war now raging in India, and from the construction of the Pacific Railroad are considered. It is also doubtful whether an act preventing the immigration of Chinese can be so framed as to be constitutional. In 1856, a bill was passed by the Legislature imposing a Capitation Tax of fifty dollars upon each Chinaman arriving in the State. During the January term of the Supreme Court, in 1857, in the case of the People v. George Downer and J. R. Smith, that act was declared unconstitutional. The decision was based upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated passenger cases, delivered at the January term, 1849, and reported in 7th Howard. The opinions of the several judges in those cases cover all the points involved in the consideration of the Chinese question in this State. Mr. Justice M'Lean, after an elaborate argument, arrived at the following conclusion: "A tax or duty upon tonnage, merchandise, or passengers, is a regulation of commerce, and cannot be laid by a State, except under the sanction of Congress, and for the purposes specified in the Constitution. On the subject of foreign commerce, *including the transportation of passengers*, Congress have adopted such regulations as they deemed proper, taking into view our relations with other countries. And this covers the whole ground. The act of New York, which imposes a tax on passengers from a *foreign* port, in the manner provided, is a regulation of foreign commerce, which is exclusively vested in Congress;—the Act is therefore void." The italics are our own. This conclusion of Mr. Justice M'Lean is substantially the same as that of Mr. Justice Wayne, Mr. Justice Catron, Mr. Justice Grier, and Mr. Justice M'Kinley. Dissenting opinions were delivered by Chief Justice Taney, Mr. Justice Daniel, Mr. Justice Nelson and Mr. Justice Woodbury, the arguments in which, individually, we may think stronger than those of the majority. It is enough for our purpose, however, that the decision was rendered, and has since remain undisturbed.

The question that arises then is, whether the imposition of any penalty upon passengers from a foreign port, after their arrival here, or upon captains conveying passengers from a foreign port, would not be a violation of that "regulation of foreign commerce which is exclusively vested in Congress," and therefore unconstitutional. The difficulties attending its solution are great, and though we should like to exclude all Mongolians from California, the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court appears to be an almost insuperable obstacle in the way. So far as Mr. Ferguson's Bill is concerned, its passage would simply be the substitution of a greater for a lesser evil. There are upwards of thirty thousand Chinese in California. They must be fed and clothed, and in order to earn the means of livelihood they must have the opportunity of working in some way. They cannot obtain employment from Americans. They must therefore work for themselves. Now, if they were prevented from labouring in the mines, what would be the result? Simply, to fill every town in the State with paupers, who would be dependent for their existence upon that humanity which is inseparable from the American character. This would be an intolerable evil, and therefore, as the Chinamen are here and must live, it is better to allow them the privilege of earning their own living than to flood the country with beggars. And, in connection with this, it must be borne in mind that the taxation of Chinese is an important source of revenue to most of the counties in the State, and that it is at least questionable whether the withdrawal of that source of revenue would not inflict an irreparable financial evil upon those counties. In any point of view, we cannot think that Mr. Ferguson's bill would work as its author supposes. It might prevent immigration, but it would create an internal evil greater than that of Chinese immigration itself. This Chinese question is indeed a puzzle, and before taking any action upon it, the legislature should give it the calmest and most thorough deliberation. One false step might plunge us into difficulties which it would require years to remedy.

THE "REVIVAL" IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the New York Despatch, 28th February.)

The present hard times have produced some curious results—results so opposite in their nature that it is difficult to attribute them to the same cause. The panic has brought about a plethora of wealth and an unprecedented amount of poverty and suffering; we have at the same time a revival of stock gambling and of religion; the simultaneous breaking out of commercial prayer-meetings, and a startling increase in burglary and larcenous crime; an effort to resuscitate obsolete laws for coercive Sunday observance, and a startling increase in the crime of feminine unchastity among a class of industrious females driven by want to the sacrifice of purity. A rather incongruous array of effects to have emanated from one cause.

But the panic is only the scapegoat of the real cause. The original germ of the evil is the vice that generated the panic—general dishonesty. By forsaking the paths of honest industry for a short cut to easy wealth we have fallen into the slough of adversity, and now many who led us into the mire are seeking to get out of it on dishonest pretexts. For our own part, we do not believe in repentance unaccompanied by reform, and we suspect the sincerity of that contrition which snatches an hour from 'Change, to hurry through a public self accusation in a prayer meeting, in the interval before the assembling of the "Second Board." We are afraid it must be confessed that a pervading characteristic of the age is false pretension. In England it has been carried to such an extent that the whole commercial system has collapsed through its own rottenness. We will hope that the blow from which we suffer may operate as a salutary check to prevent a similar catastrophe here. We trust it may awaken us from that lukewarmness in the cause of right and honesty, that prevailing insincerity of purpose, and that discrepancy between conduct and profession that is everywhere discernible in public and in private life; in the pulpit and the press, on the bench and at the bar, in politics and in trade. The grand panacea for the evils that afflict us is honesty, in purpose and pretension, in speech, in council, and in dealing.

A man extensively engaged in business, never fully realises what a sad rogue he has been, until his pocket-stricken conscience, awakened by the sudden cessation of profits, or the disappearance of wealth, urges him to the chastening retrospect of his life. Let any person who doubts this fact visit the commercial prayer-meetings held in the down-town churches during business hours. He will then see that even financial calamity has its wholesome uses, and almost forgive the hardness of the times that has induced such a softening of the mercantile heart, and awakened it to a sense of its moral and religious responsibilities. Such scenes as there occur, tend to strengthen one's belief in the innate goodness of human nature, and reassure one's hopes in a speedy return to the days of probity, commercial honour, and prosperity. There you may see the enterprising speculator whom no man has accused of crime or immorality, with spirit prostrate as Harlem shares, vaguely charging himself with all kinds of evil-doing. True, he does not specify the sins that demand such public penitence—the unsuccessful "corner," the ruinous "operation," the equivocal transfer of real estate, the dishonest assignment, or the illegal preference. But why should he recapitulate them? Are they not all understood by that Power whose dire visitation he prays may be removed?

There you may find the respectable money-lender, equally noted for his regular attendance at his office and at church; a man respected by his banker and admired by his minister; a defender of morality, a patron of religion, and a good judge of real estate; one who owes not a dollar to a fellow-creature, whose check was never protested, and whose usury was never impeached. You are at a loss to imagine what wrongs he can have to deplore; yet you see him dissolving in profuse penitence, and lavish in self-reproach. He, too, does not designate his particular sins—the protested notes he holds, the imprudent investment, the loss of interest, and other errors of judgment. But does he not amply atone for them by gratuitous repentance? by the disbursement of contrition without discount? by offering up freely those valuable prayers, which, coming from a *millionaire*, will surely pass at par value?

Such scenes are good to witness, they are the most cheering signs of the times, and we almost wish that the return of prosperity might be delayed, that they might not be interrupted. The man who daily prays with his neighbour at noon, might in time learn to trust him in the afternoon, and relent one per cent. in the rate of usury extorted from him on the following day. He who is daily depressed in spirit for an hour by the convictions of his conscience, might in time have some compunctions against "bearing" the stock market, or financially goring his fellow sinners by "Bull" operations. Therefore, we hope that public prayer at noon may become as permanent and punctual among the devotees of Mammon, as it is with those of Mahomet.

But public prayer, excellent and beautiful though it be, may not be found all-sufficient in bringing about that moral and mercantile amendment so urgently needed in this community. Although Cromwell advised his soldiers to "Put their trust in God," he also carefully recommended them to keep their powder dry and depend on their own exertions. So, to effect the desiderated general improvement, every man should commence with himself. The conviction of wrong should be followed by restitution. The actual relief of visible suffering will be more pleasing in the sight of Heaven than studied appeals in its behalf. To abandon one's evil practices will be better than to merely confess them. It is of no avail that you beat your breast in public, over the enormity of exacting five per cent. a month from the necessities of your neighbour, if you don't reduce your rate of discount. If you stand well with the recording angel, give her an opportunity to quote you at a more merciful rate of interest. If you really repent of stock-gambling, swindling speculations, grinding the necessitous, sharp trading, and all the rest of it, why, don't repeat them! This advice ought to be given from the pulpit, but as the pulpit is devoted to the discussion of pleasanter subjects and the propagandism of more popular ideas, we have introduced it here, lest in the excitement of the "revival" it might be overlooked.

To the representatives of the pulpit we would also venture to suggest that at a time when crime, misery, ignorance, and destitution are increasing on all hands, when the "great crime of cities" is expanding to a frightful degree, there is really the best possible field for clerical exertion. If their duties could, on any principles of commercial justice, be regarded as extending to others than their individual patrons, we would say that the cause of general morality might be better served than by passive lamentations over the degeneracy of the age, or calmly expatiating on the negative virtues of "Sunday observance," at a time when want and ignorance are urging thousands to sin, and there is not accommodation for one-half of the people to "observe" Sunday in the mode required. "The devil and all his works" in this city lie open to attack; and a real brave, conscientious, working, energetic Christian soldier, could not resist the temptation to a vigorous assault. Let the troops of Charity, Zeal, and Human Brotherhood leave their trenches, and fall into line, and the Church bugle sound the "charge!"

MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.

(From the Times.)

The Royal Commissioners who have lately made their report upon the subject of Mortality in the Army, deliberately, and after full inquiry, assign as the principal cause of the evils they denounce the deficient ventilation of barracks. Let the term be accepted in its full meaning. The Commissioners speak of the air in the barracks not only as polluted by too many men being crowded into an insufficient space; there are other sources of contamination which must be taken into account. Drains and sewers contribute their share of the evil, and besides these there are other nuisances to which we can only allude, but which must be abated if we would set limits to the fearful ratio of mortality now existing in the army. The causes assigned for the present rate of military mortality are four in number. First, there is the night duty. Secondly, want of exercise and suitable employment. Thirdly, intemperate and debauched habits among the soldiers. Fourthly, crowding and insufficient ventilation, and nuisances arising from bad latrines and defective sewerage in barracks. The Commissioners having thus marshalled the hypotheses which have been offered as explanations of the portentous fact under examination, examine each in turn. The night duty is not considered as of much account. They take the first five years of a soldier's duty—from 20 to 25 years of age, and compare them with the five years' average service of the policeman. The mortality in the line is found to be 17·8 per 1000; in the Guards, 20·4 per 1000, against 8·92 per 1000 in the police. Still, let us admit that night duty weighs for somewhat. After the revelations with which the public have lately been favoured by the "Old Guardsman," we cannot bring ourselves altogether to disbelieve that a system of night duty, which seems to have been carefully elaborated with a view to the destruction of human life, remains without effect. Upon the second cause considerable stress is laid. Nothing more entirely dreary and monotonous can be conceived than the life of a Foot Guardsman, as described by Colonel Lindsay. From six o'clock in the morning until ten p.m. in the summer, and nine p.m. in the winter, his existence appears to be monotony itself. There are two hours of drill, an infinitely small amount of parade—and that is just all. In all other respects these poor men seem to be dreary loungers in barrack-rooms, without interest, sport, or occupation to keep the blue-devils from their minds and disease from their bodies. The officers examined recommend with considerable earnestness the introduction of athletic sports and gymnastic exercises, as practised in the French Army, and all agree in considering "want of exercise" as among the predisposing causes to disease peculiar to the army. As regards the third head—namely, intemperance, the evidence given before the Commissioners does not warrant the belief that soldiers are more intemperate than the average of the class from which they are taken. It may be granted, however, that soldiers are more dissipated than young civilians of the same class; but, even so, we have not arrived at an explanation of the awful rate of mortality which prevails in the Guards, in excess of the usual ratio of mortality among the community at large.

We cannot here reproduce all the calculations upon which the Commissioners have arrived at

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 22.—Lizzie Oakford, American ship, 1030 tons, Captain A. Kelley, from London 7th March. Passengers—Captain Troughton, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mrs. Mortimer, Miss Jessie, Mr. Nowland, and 3 in the steerage. Brierley, Dean, and Co., agents.

June 22.—Bride, barque, 565 tons, Captain Liddle, from the Downe 19th February. Passengers—Mrs. Liddle, Mr. Vines. Brierley, Dean and Co., agents.

June 22.—Cyclone, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Heard, from Launceston 12th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and 4 children, and 3 in the steerage. T. E. Sawkins, agent.

June 22.—Favourite, barque, 196 tons, Captain Bond, from Adelaide 11th instant. Captain, agent.

June 22.—Fanny Fisher, barque, 236 tons, Captain Smith, from Adelaide 11th instant. H. Clarke, agent.

June 22.—Gazelle, schooner, 108 tons, Captain Kenney, from Launceston 12th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Pablo Fanque, Mr. Slounder. Captain, agent.

June 22.—Little Pet, schooner, 80 tons, Captain Finlayson, from Launceston 12th instant. Captain, agent.

June 22.—Pirate (s.), 300 tons, Captain Walsh, from Launceston 18th instant. Captain, agent.

June 22.—Sebim, schooner, 111 tons, Captain M'Tavish, from Melbourne 16th instant. Captain, agent.

June 22.—Raven, schooner, 115 tons, Captain Marr, from Melbourne 15th instant. Merriman and Co., agents.

June 22.—Macduff, barque, 552 tons, Captain Ellerby, from Liverpool 3rd March. Brierley, Dean, and Co., agents.

June 22.—Tasmania (s.), 400 tons, Captain Clinch, from Hobart Town 19th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Warren, Miss Oakes, Mr. and Master Sprent, Mrs. Davis and family, Mr. Fawcett, and 15 in the steerage. From Twofold Bay—Mr. and Mrs. Hibbot, Mrs. and Miss Nixson, Mr. Burke, and 5 in the steerage. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.
June 22.—Duke of Wellington, for Moreton Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Jane, for South Seas; Reindeer, for Manila; Boomerang (s.), for Brisbane; Moa, for Auckland; Kortenaar, for Batavia.

CLEARANCES.

June 22.—City of Sydney (s.), Captain Moodie, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Dickinson, Messrs. Byrne, Chrystal, T. M. Sparks, W. Collis, T. Farnell, England, and 25 in the steerage.

June 22.—Kortenaar, ship, 903 tons, Captain Glazener, for Batavia.

June 22.—Moa, brig, 238 tons, Captain Bowden, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. M'Chron and three children, Captain Tautari, Mr. Owen and two children, Mr. and Mrs. M'Quarte and three children.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 22.—Black Diamond, Nancy, Sacramento, Elfin, Pacific, Venus, Douglass, Grafton, Caroline, Susannah, Flora, Minerva, and Louisa Maria, from Newcastle, with 2100 bushels maize, 1020 tons coal, 5 tons coke, 37 trusses hay; Absalom, from Brisbane Water, with 12,000 feet timber; Clarence (s.), from Morpeth, with 300 bags maize, 40 trusses hay, 10 hides, 6 crops fowls, 10 cases eggs, 100 sheep, 4 horses, 6 pigs, 20 bundles skins, 1000 ozs. gold.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 22.—Elfin, Sacramento, Pacific, Alexander and John, Grafton, Australia, Paterson Packet, Petrel, and Minerva, for Newcastle; Absalom, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.

June 22.—Bride, from London, 50 hogsheads, 149 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 497 packages, J. Davis; 24 packages, Levicks and Piper; 2 packages, J. Baslett; 6 packages, Fain and Beard; 16 packages, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.; 30 rolls lead, 45 hogsheads, 1067 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 1 package, R. C. Griffith; 29 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 30 packages, J. Mullins; 50 hogsheads, 21 packages, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 50 hogsheads, W. Long; 19 packages, Towns and Darley; 1 package, J. Smith; 13 packages, S. Kite; 4 packages, Foss and Co.; 10 packages, Jones and Palmer; 1 package, S. Fisher; 10 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 1 package, H. Teape; 1 package, Dr. Greenup; 1 package, J. Collins; 10 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 200 casks, 6 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 48 hogsheads, S. D. Gordon; 802 packages, Brown and Co.; 1 case, H. Cohen and Co.; 100 hogsheads, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 3 packages, J. Levy; 15 packages, A. and E. A. Levy; 6 packages, E. Robinson; 100 packages, Rundle, Dangar, and Co.; 24 packages, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 1 package, R. Blair; 3 packages, W. Moffitt; 6 package tires, Mitchell and Co.; 3 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 8 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 30 tons iron, 50 hogsheads, 171 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 135 trunks, E. Vickery; 2 packages, A. Douglass; 46 packages, E. Youngman and Co.; 230 barrels oatmeal, 50 barrels herrings, 50 cases cheese, 78 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 33 packages, Agricultural Implements, W.G. Ainsworth; 1 copper still, 100 pieces machinery, 10 packages, Robey and Co.; 24 grindstones, 367 bars 30 bundles iron 322 sash weights, 60 wheels, 200 kegs nails, 400 boxes candles, 113 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

June 22.—Little Pet, from Launceston: 26 tons hay, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

June 22.—Sebim, from Melbourne: 300 bags Patna rice (112 lbs. each), 200 bags dressed Patna (112 lbs. each), 400 bags Carolina rice (56 lbs. each), J. Macnamara and Son; 2397 bags sugar, 71 packages, Order.

June 22.—Raven, from Melbourne: 50 casks corks, E. W. Layton; 250 boiler plates, 13 packages, Order.

June 22.—Cyclone, from Launceston: 34 tons hay, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

June 22.—Favourite, from Adelaide: 270 quarters wheat, 16 tons hay, 10 tons rock salt, Order.

June 22.—Fanny Fisher, from Adelaide: 965 bags flour, 193 bags bran, 25 boxes tin, N. Caston; 35 tons hay, Order.

June 22.—Gazelle, from Launceston: 1133 bags wheat, 56 bales hay, Order.

June 22.—Lizzie Oakford, from London: 100 cases fish, 619 casks spirits, 700 bags oats, 41 rolls zinc, 674 packages, 30 hogsheads, A. Moss and Co.; 100 hogsheads ale, 159 packages, Thacker and Co.; 15 packages, A. Dreutler and Co.; 150 packages, 1280 deals, 800 sacks oats, Macnamara and Son; 100 packages, Griffith and Co.; 50 hogsheads beer, Buyers and Learmonth; 100 casks vinegar, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 20 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 160 packages, Rundle, Dangar, and Co.; 100 casks 500 cases ale, J. Sykes; 400 bundles iron, 1 package, Prost, Kohler, and Co.; 634 packages, Rossiter and Lazarus; 17 packages, S. L. Gunis; 30 retorts, Gas Company; 20 hogsheads rum, N. Joseph; 3 packages, Scales, Brothers; 25 casks rum, 25 pockets hops, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 20 packages, T. Skinner; 7 packages, E. Mason; 6 packages, J. Stewart; 150 packages, Buchanan and Co.; 1 package, H. Nett; 69 pockets hops, 400 quarters malt, 25 tons coals, 6 packages, R. E. and F. Tooth; 1000 cases Geneva; 28 casks hams, 312 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 4 packages, S. Alexander; 19 packages, J. Abrahams; 20 packages, S. H. Levy; 33 packages, Foss and Son; 1 package, A. Cubitt; 8 packages, R. Bowell; 300 packages, R. and J. B. Weddell; 5 packages, Brush and MacDonnell; 2 packages, J. Thompson; 1 package, J. Barton; 5 packages, W. Saddington; 4 packages, M. Spare; 10 packages, H. R. Hurford; 11 packages, J. Bartlett; 2 packages, H. Dolby; 44 packages, W. MacDonald; 1 case, J. S. Webb; 1 package, G. Moss; 756 drain pipes, Selfe; 251 packages, H. M. Joseph; 14 packages, Jonnathan; 13 packages, Sykes; 27 packages acids, W. T. Pinhey; 2 packages, G. A. Moses; 202 packages, Campbell and Co.; 3951 packages castings, 442 cart arms, 252 packages, Iredale and Co.; 20 packages, M. Moss; 496 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 937 packages, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 2 packages, A. Douglass; 313 packages, and 2 E. A. Levy; 137 packages, S. and H. Solomon; 33 packages, Keep and Parsons; 72 packages, E. Youngman; 23 packages, J. G. Raphael; 32 packages, G. Moore; 2 packages, J. Birrell; 30 packages, J. Vickery; 2 packages, J. Davis; 5 packages, J. G. Cohen; 9 packages, A. Macarthur and Co.; 125 tons pig iron, 189 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 400 casks brandy, D. Cooper and Co.; 6 packages, J. F. MacDonald; 214 packages, J. Davis; 10 sheep, 4 packages, H. Rouker; 400 casks cement, 54 sheets lead, 677 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.

June 22.—Kortenaar, for Batavia: 2 boxes, 10,000 sovereigns, Prost, Kohler, and Co.

June 22.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 1 case pictures, 1 package, A. Sutherland; 8 bales, 2 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 case, Youngman and Co.; 58 bars maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 50 bags maize, Jackson and Co.; 177 bags maize, Montefiore and Murphy; 117 bags maize, Henry Clarke; 1 case plants, T. Bowden; 9 casks 1 case fruit, J. Mahoney; 1 trunks boots, Saddington and Son; 6 cases, 1 bale, 1 trunk, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 35 casks butter, 42 bags maize, Speer and Micklejohn; 300 boxes candles, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 1 parcel, J. Fletcher; 3 packages, James Dean; 2 bundles cabbagetree, A. Cooper; 28 casks 1 case fruit, O. Hickman; 14 cases, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 1 parcel, Union Bank of Australia; 1 box fruit, Agars and Stabler; 10 barrels treacle, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 case, R. Woolford; 1 case plated ware, Brush and MacDonnell; 41 casks 1 case fruit, T. Beck; 2 casks, G. Hamilton; 1 parcel, Tapson; 1 truss, Chalders; 72 bags maize, T. Wright; 105 packages, Gill and Company; 18 bags maize, 6 boxes eggs, Hodgkiss Lowis, 2 kegs butter, C. Bond; 70 bags maize, Anderson Campbell; 34 bags maize, 1 parcel, Henry Ferris; 33 bars iron, Chandlers; 27 casks fruit, Griffiths and Weekes; 10 casks 1 case fruit, T. Ryan; 23 casks, Devlin; 5 casks, T. Farnell; 2 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 4 cases lemons, Watson; 2 bales, Keep and Parsons; 4 boxes coin, value £20,000, Bank of New South Wales.

June 22.—Moa, for Auckland: 10 chests tea, 4 hogsheads rum, 2 hogsheads brandy, 13 cases wine, Bell and Co.; 10 hogsheads rum, 5 quarter-casks brandy, 1 tierce 7 half-tierces 3 quarter-tierces tobacco, 175 casks bottled ale, 19 hogsheads ale, 300 bags sugar, 10 tons salt, 204 packages, 1 ton chain, 6 drays, 10 tons pig iron, 15 ploughs, 4 tons soap, 40 tons coals, 200 sheep, J. Roberton and Co.; 112 bags sugar, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 52 cases 1 hogshead 2 quarter-casks brandy, E. H. Pollard; 3 chests 5 half-chests tea, J. and C. Keele; 10 cases wine, Buchanan and Co.; 140 casks bottled beer, A. and E. A. Levey; 240 bags bastards, Colonial Sugar Company; 3 bales drapery, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 15 packages, J. Keep; 9 kegs, Rabone, Foss, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Manila.—By the Reindeer, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Moa, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Brisbane.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

For Batavia.—By the Kortenaar, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Otago.—By the Lion, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Auckland.—By the Pegasus, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Point de Galle.—By the Northern Light, this day, at 6 p.m.

For California.—By the Northern Eagle, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Nelson.—By the Emma, and Adolphus Yates, this day, at 6 p.m.

The Lizzie Oakford has had a very rough passage since rounding the Cape, a succession of gales having been experienced. She lost her jib-boom and sprung fore-yard and main-topsail yard. The second life-boat has arrived by this ship, to be stationed at these Heads.

The Bride from London, was forty-six days to the line, owing to heavy westerly gales, and the same heavy weather has been experienced throughout. While scudding in a heavy gale, after rounding the Cape, her stern lights were stove in and other damage sustained. Captain Liddle states that he never experienced such a continuance of heavy weather in his life.

The Maeduff has been placed in quarantine for a few days by the health officer, there having been some sickness on board.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

June 21.—Fanny Ann Garrigues, brig, 189 tons, Woodcock, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 20.—Margaret Russell, schooner, Archer, for Melbourne, with 120 tons coal.

COASTER INWARDS.

June 21.—Nancy.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

June 18.—Triton, from Sydney.

Cruelty to a Boy on Board an American Ship.—An inquiry took place, yesterday, before Mr. Hackett, and a bench of magistrates, into the circumstances under which a lad named Sweeny, alias Haggart, had deserted from the American ship State of Maine, at present lying in Hobson's Bay. It appeared that the lad had a few days ago deserted from the ship. A reward of £3 was offered by the captain for his apprehension. The boy was captured and brought up before the sitting magistrate; he them alleged that he had been the victim of brutal treatment from the captain and mates during the passage; that he had been struck on the head with a belaying pin, and wounded on the forehead. He also asserted that since the vessel arrived in Hobson's Bay, he had been kept chained in the hold during the night, and his irons only taken off to enable him to work in the day time. So intolerable had the usage become that he jumped overboard, but was again seized and detained on board the ship. The magistrates, upon hearing these statements, refused to order the return of the lad, until the matter was fully investigated. The case accordingly came on at the City Court yesterday morning. A coloured seaman, named Wilson, deposed that one morning he saw the captain holding the boy down on the poop. He was kneeling on him and choking him by grasping his throat. He heard the captain say he would knock the "John Bull out of him." On another occasion he heard cries of "Murder," and found that the chief mate, Adams, had been striking the boy. He complained that the mate had struck him on the head with a sling-shot, but he did not see it. The cook of the ship also deposed to the mate striking the boy. He was awakened by cries of "Murder," and on going on deck he saw the blood running from the boy's forehead. He told the mate to desist, but he, sending for the second mate, proceeded to place the boy in irons. The captain was sent for, however, and this was not carried out. He believed the scar in the lad's forehead to have resulted from the blow he received. This witness also deposed that the boy was prevented going on shore and making any complaints when the vessel arrived in port. (Witness continued.) The boy was tied up like a bullock at night in the hold. Remembered him jumping overboard. The captain called out to send a boat after him, that he (the captain) might be done with him before the sharks got him. When the American Consul came on board the ship, the boy was prevented making any complaint. The captain, who conducted his own case, called the carpenter of the ship and a seaman to disprove the evidence. The putting of the lad in irons was not denied, but it was stated that on coming on board the ship he had a scratch on his forehead where the scar now was. In respect to the illusage, they did not see it. The captain led both these witnesses in such a manner as to call for the interference of the Bench. Both witnesses, although it was suggested to them, refused to charge the boy with misconduct, or say that he had ever been drunk. The Bench were of opinion that the boy had proved the alleged illusage, and ordered him to be discharged from the ship, his clothes being given up to him, and his wages paid. We believe it is the intention of the lad to get a warrant for the apprehension of the mate.—*Age*, 16th *June*.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 22	8·30 a.m. 5· 0 p.m.	W. SW, by S.	Moderate breezes. Strong ditto, with rain.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO MEET PUBLICATION.

June.		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. Aftern.
23	Wednesday	7 10	4 54	4 57	5 31

Moon.—Full, 26th instant, at 7 h. 18 m. 18 s. p.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger	Mail	
Miles	*Leave*—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	8·50	10· 0	2· 0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	9·37	10· 7	2· 7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	9· 1	10·11	2·11	4·46	5·56
5	Ashfield	7· 8	10·18	2·18	4·53	6· 3
6¼	Burwood	7·14	10·24	2·24	4·59	6· 9
7¾	Homebush	7·19	10·29	2·29	5· 4	6·14
13¼	Parramatta	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·20	6·30
17¾	Fairfield	7·53	11· 3	3· 3	...	6·48
22	Liverpool	8· 5	11·15	3·15	...	7· 0
34	Campbelltown	8·50	12· 0	4· 0	...	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	*Leave*—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	...	8·10	11·20	3·20	5·50
18½	Fairfield	...	8·24	11·39	3·39	6· 9
20½	Parramatta	7·35	8·40	11·52	3·52	6·23
26¼	Homebush	7·55	9· 0	12·15	4·15	6·45
27¾	Burwood	8· 0	9· 5	12·20	4·20	6·50
29	Ashfield	8· 6	9·11	12·26	4·26	6·56
31	Petersham	8·13	9·18	12·33	4·33	7· 3
33	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7· 6
34	Sydney	8·25	9.30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 10·15 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. for Campbelltown; at 2·30 p.m. for Parramatta only; and 4·30 for Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave for Sydney from Campbelltown at 8·5 a.m.; from Parramatta only at 3·20 p.m.; and from Campbelltown at 4·3 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	*Leave*—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	3·45	7·30	3· 0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·40	3·54	7·40	3·10
4	Waratah	7·49	4· 4	7·49	3·19
10½	Hexham	8· 8	4·23	8· 8	3·38
17½	East Maitland	8·30	5·45	8·30	4· 0

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	*Leave*—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	East Maitland	8·45	4· 0	9· 0	4·15
7	Hexham	9· 6	4·21	9·21	4·36
13½	Waratah	9·25	4·40	9·40	4·53
16½	Honeysuckle Point	9·40	4·53	9·55	5·10
17½	Newcastle	9·45	5· 0	10· 0	5·15

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1858.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, a large number of petitions were presented, one of which, presented by Mr. Parkes, signed by 2560 persons, was in opposition to Chinese Immigration.

Mr. Forster asked the Colonial Secretary: "(1.) Whether, in ge neral, the public business of the various Crown law officers is conducted, and parties, for public purposes, required to attend at the private offices of the functionaries aforesaid? (2.) Whether all, or any part of the business connected with the administration of intestate estates, is conducted by and in the private office of a private solicitor, who is employed as an agent for the Curator? (3.) Whether in such cases the practices referred to have received the sanction of the Government?"

The Colonial Secretary stated he was not aware of the existence of any such practice as had been referred to.

Mr. Moriarty asked the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, "Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce, during the present session, any measure for the protection of the public lands of the colony from intrusion and trespass?"

Mr. Robertson said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for the protection of the public lands during the present session.

The order of the day having been called, the debate was resumed on Mr. Forster's motion as follows:—

"1. That the public service would benefit by separation of the duties of Crown law officers from those of Cabinet Ministers. 2. That the office of Attorney-General ought to be dependent upon good behaviour, and not upon political changes. 3. That the office of Solicitor-General ought to be abolished, or incorporated with some subordinate office. 4. That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to make arrangements for carrying into effect the above resolutions."

A very long discussion ensued, in which the principle of the first resolution was admitted by a majority of the House. Mr. Robertson, however, having moved the previous question, which prevented the resolutions being put seriatim, it was carried by a majority of 26 to 16.

The House then went into committee on the Scab in Sheep Prevention Bill. The various clauses were carefully considered and discussed, and many practical amendments were introduced. The clauses with one or two exceptions were passed, and the House resumed, and progress was reported, and leave obtained to sit again on Tuesday next.

The House went into committee on the Deserted Wives' and Children's Bill, and a number of amended clauses were substituted for those in the original bill.

The bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday next.

The Government Loan Bill for 1858 was read a second time, and passed through committee, the rate of interest on the debentures proposed to be issued being reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

The amendments sent down by the Legislative Council on the Pilotage Rates Bill, and the Hard Labour Bill, were agreed to.

The rest of the business on the paper was postponed, and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

We really must be excused publishing anything more in reference to the Donegal affair of a controversial nature. We inserted very strong statements—as strong as language could make them—condemnatory of the landlords of Donegal, and descriptive of the misery of its peasantry. Nothing can be added to their fulness and solemnity. On the other side, as a matter of justice rather than of sympathy, we have inserted explanations, which go to show that the wrong alleged has been greatly exaggerated, and that the suffering endured is much lighter than that depicted by certain portions of the Press. We have no doubt whatever that in that great social revolution which has gone through Ireland, and which is now reaching its extremest parts, great suffering has been inflicted upon the peasantry.

A law, which we think to be inevitable, pushes on the higher forms of cultivation into districts hitherto comparatively unprofitable—not to the individuals who reside there, but to the entire nation. The rights of property, when they come to be adverse to a large population, are sure to provoke resistance,—and that resistance retaliation, and consequently great hardship. A landlord, buying land, of course has no object but to obtain an income from it. When he finds that his efforts are unpopular with his neighbours, he is likely to become unneighbourly, or—if he be a man of harsh and cruel spirit—to pursue them with vindictive hatred. All this is possible, probably all this is true. The sufferings of the Donegal peasantry, therefore, may be real without their being ascribed to any systematic purpose to extinguish or to oppress the people—much less to oppress them because they are Celts, or because they belong to an ancient faith. Now, cannot our readers be content on both sides to take this view of the subject, at least for the present—until fresh enquiry shall give us further enlightenment? It is alleged that great numbers of poor people are more or less without clothing, destitute of proper food, and experiencing all kinds of social misery. There are thousands of their countrymen who profess to sympathise with them, and who wish to relieve them. We have no fellowship with any man who will interpose between them and the objects of their charity; none with any rich man who would refuse to assist them in compassing their relief. Let them for the present be content to leave the question in suspense,—whether all these allegations against the Anglo-Saxons are true. When one class of the population warmly accuse the members of another, it is natural that there should be some reaction and some protest, and the members of the Celtic Association have no right to take offence at the expression of strong opinions from those who believe their friends and countrymen to be injured by these charges.

This journal is devoted to no race, nor is it the organ of any faith. We have in our literary department persons connected with all the leading denominations, and possessing some discretion in various forms in the conduct of this journal; but one purpose is supposed and intended to animate the whole; namely, to make this paper a vehicle by which the great sections of the community may communicate their ideas, their opinions, and their wants to their fellow-colonists. We expect that in fulfilling this important task, so liable to expose us to jealousy and reproach, that all the sensible members of all sections will give us credit for wishing to be impartial, and at the same time will allow us to put a stop to controversies when they have no longer any probable public good.

The Donegal movement is creditable to those who believe the representations of distress. We have no doubt that that distress exists to a sufficient extent to justify the movement, and we hope that it may be the means of placing many a score families in a country where, if they are industrious and sober, they cannot fail to prosper and be a blessing.

A copy of the fourth report of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain relative to the working of his department has just reached us, and it contains a great deal of information which is interesting even in the colonies. This practice of publishing annual reports is an improvement on the old secret system, to which we are indebted to the great postal reformer, Mr. Rowland Hill, and if it were extended to some other departments it would not be much amiss. For it would not only instruct the public as to the working of the official machinery, but the publicity would be a check upon the growth of abuses.

The report is signed by Lord Argyll,—but whatever nobleman may for the time being draw the salary of Postmaster-General, it is well understood that Mr. Hill is the presiding genius of the establishment; and, identified as he is with improvement, he is not content that the Post Office should remain stationary in the benefits it confers: he knows nothing of finality. In each succeeding report we find that an effort has been made to keep pace with the advancing wants of the times, and to extend the benefits of the institution over a wider area. Thus, in 1857, 235 post offices were opened, making the total number 11,101; new offices have been built in some of the inland towns, and increased accommodation provided at other places. The central office is the most pinched for room, in consequence of the enormous increase in the business. The building in St. Martin's-le-Grand, says the report, "seems to have been erected with much more regard to external appearance than to careful adaptation to its purpose, and the consequence has been a great waste of space, a bad arrangement of rooms, and half-darkness where there is most need of light." Of how many public buildings might the same tale be told! Architects generally begin with the outside, and fit the inside on to it. So long as they can design a good elevation, they are satisfied, and look upon the internal accommodation as quite a secondary business, that will bring them no fame, and is not worth a very patient consideration.

Free deliveries of letters—a great boon to the inhabitants—were established at 1041 new places in the course of the year, and the area of the delivery extended in 297 other places; 290 road letter boxes were set up, making the total of them 703. The metropolitan and suburban deliveries have also been accelerated. Arrangements have been made with twelve of the railway companies to carry mails by every train. A bill was introduced into Parliament to compel all the lines to afford the accommodation, but it was successfully resisted by the railway directors. The report, however, points out that there is really no conflict of interest involved—that it is to the advantage of the companies to afford the maximum of epistolary convenience to the residents along their lines, and that in fact the share list shows that as a rule those companies are the most prosperous that are the most accommodating to the Post Office.

The total length of the mail routes traversed daily in the United Kingdom is 130,000 miles—a statement which furnishes some notion of the immense amount of inter-communication which exists within that limited territory. The average charge for carriage per mile by railway is ninepence farthing, by coach twopence and one-third, on foot three halfpence, and by packet boats about five and sixpence. In America the railway charges are less than in Britain, being an average of only fivepence farthing a mile, but the charges by coach are forty per cent. dearer than the English payments.

The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in the year 1857 was 504 millions, or about one for every seventeen of the population, and an increase of five and a half per cent. on the previous year. One quarter of the whole number were delivered in the metropolis and its suburbs, and counting those also which were despatched, nearly one half passed through the London office. Compared with the distribution of the population, this shows what an enormous concentration of business there is in London—associations of all sorts, commercial, political, and charitable, having their head quarters there. The marvellous facilities which exist there for doing almost everything which a man can want to do account for the steady growth of the monster city—its suburbs still stretching out and swallowing up green fields, till people begin to wonder where it will end.

An official Russian return for the year 1855 shows that the whole number of letters posted in that country was 16,400,000, or about the number posted in Manchester and its suburbs alone—a curious illustration of the relative advancement of the two countries.

Colonial and foreign letters only form one-fiftieth part of the whole correspondence that passes through the Post Office, but of newspapers the foreign and colonial share is one-fifth, the postage on them being so very much cheaper than that on letters. Much petty fraud is found to exist in the use of foreign and colonial newspapers for letter writing. The number of the registered letters was more than a million and a quarter, or about one to four hundred ordinary letters. The number of newspapers delivered was seventy-one millions. There were also six millions of book packets. Letters must be frequently very carelessly directed, for 1,700,000 letters, and 580,000 newspapers were undelivered, because the persons to whom they were sent could not be found.

The Money Order Office continues to be increasingly profitable, proving thus its convenience. The amount remitted through this medium to Ireland has fallen off, showing, says the report, "a diminished habit of seeking for labour in England and Scotland, and, consequently, of sending money by Irishmen in Great Britain to their families in Ireland, and an increased command of money at home." An incidental illustration of the improved condition of that country.

The sixpenny rate of postage has been extended now to every British colony. The privileges of the Colonial book post have been assimilated to those of the Inland book post, and the Inter-colonial book post has been extended to Australia, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Hongkong, Malta, and Gibraltar. Compulsory prepayment of letters, which has for some time been the practice in Australia, has been extended to the West Indies, Malta, Gibraltar, and Hongkong, and all the other colonies have been invited to adopt the same system. The Australian homeward mails are now sorted on board the steamer during its passage from Alexandria to Southampton. It has been proposed to the several Australian post offices to extend the practice to the outward mails—a proposal which we imagine will be readily acquiesced in, as it would greatly facilitate the delivery of the letters on their arrival. There can be no danger of the letters being tampered with, if the lieutenant on board, in whose charge they are, keeps up a proper oversight. A separate cabin would of course have to be provided as a mail-room on board each steamer. The same plan of sorting letters on board is to be extended to all the great mail lines.

Postal conventions have been made with several foreign countries; but the United States, Spain, and Portugal are very backward in coming into agreement—a dilatoriness which is quite inexcusable in the case of America, whose Government ought to be prompt in promoting intercourse between the two countries.

GOULBURN.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

Goulburn, Tuesday, 9·10 p.m.

The Albury mail has arrived. There is one day later from Melbourne, up to Friday evening, 18th.

Melbourne, Friday evening.

The tender for the Brighton and St. Kilda Railway has been taken by Mr. W. Randall, half the amount of the contract is to be taken in shares.

Mr. M'Combie has been appointed President of the Board of Sewerage and Water Commission on a salary, in the room of Dr. Greeves who has resigned. Mr. M'Combie's re-election will therefore be necessary.

Raven, of bank notoriety, was brought up at the Police Court to-day, and the case was postponed till Tuesday.

Tasmania.—By the steamer Tasmania, we have papers to the 19th instant. With the exception of the reports of the state of the markets, which will be found in our Money Article, they contain no news of interest beyond that colony.

St. Leonard's Parochial Association.—In consequence of the wet weather of last evening, the advertised annual meeting of this association was adjourned till next Monday evening.

Buildings occupied as Government Offices in Sydney.—As a Parliamentary paper, the return to an address of the Legislative Assembly to his Excellency the Governor-General, dated 21st May, has been printed, showing the number of buildings occupied in the city of Sydney as Government offices, the annual amount of rent paid in each case where rented, and the probable annual value of all buildings so occupied, the same being the property of the Government. From this document it appears that the "probable annual value" of the Colonial Secretary's Office is £600; Surveyor-General's Office, £600; Colonial Treasury, £450; Auditor-General's Office, £350; Custom-house and offices, £800; Port Office and Office of Pilot Board, £200, being part of the Custom-house buildings, comprising two rooms; Civil Engineer's Office, Circular Quay, £100; Shipping Master's Office, £200, consisting of four rooms in Water Police Court; Colonial Storekeeper's Office, £150; Commissariat Office, George-street, £300; Brigade Office, Bent-street, £300; Government Printing and Stamp Office, Phillip-street, £100, exclusive of the working apartments; signal station, Fort Phillip, £20, being one room used for telegraph purposes; Observatory, Fort Phillip, £50, the room used as an office; Crown Law Offices, Macquarie-street, viz.—Attorney-General's Office, Solicitor-General's Office, Civil Crown Solicitor's Office, Criminal Crown Solicitor's Office, Crown Prosecutor's Office, Clerk of Peace Office, £200; Immigration Offices, £250, exclusive of immigrants' apartments, &c.; Court of Requests, £150; Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Agent for Church and School Estates, £50; Vaccine Office, £75; City Coroner's Office, £50; Chairman of Quarter Sessions Office, £50—these five offices being in the premises formerly used as the Government Printing Office, Hyde Park; Mint Offices, £400, exclusive of working part of the establishment; Colonial Architect's Office, £200; General Post Office, £1000; Supreme Court Offices, viz.:—Sheriff's Office, Prothonotary's Office, Master in Equity, Insolvency Office, £300, exclusive of Court rooms, &c.; Office of Inspector of Weights and Measures, George-street, £50. This return does not include Government House, the Legislative buildings, nor the buildings appropriated to judicial and police purposes. The Government Offices, or portions of buildings used as offices only, are enumerated and valued. Then follows return of buildings in the city, "rented by the Government as public offices," and the annual amount paid for the same, viz.:—Lands and Works' Office, O'Connell-street, £400; Registrar General's Office, Castlereagh-street, £400; Office of Inspector General of Police, Elizabeth-street, £250; Railway Office, Phillip-street, £650; late Railway Office, Phillip-street, £400, held under lease by Railway Commissioners, but vacated, and intended to be re-let.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, June 22.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MURRAY presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Yass, expressing concurrence in the main principles of the Electoral Bill, and praying that, after the requisite alterations of the minor details were made in committee, it might pass into law. The hon. member also presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Goulburn, in opposition to portions of the Licensing Bill; and a petition from Isaac Shepherd, urging certain objections against this bill, and praying especially that neither the 34th clause nor any other clause in violation of private rights may be allowed to pass without at the same time providing compensation for such violation.

Petitions received.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition from 2460 citizens of Sydney, among whom were several magistrates, in favour of the imposition of a tax of ten pounds upon every Chinaman introduced into the colony, as the most direct means of checking Chinese immigration.

Petition received.

Mr. ALDCORN presented a petition from certain members and adherents of the Free Presbyterian Church of Shoalhaven, in opposition to the clause in this bill, which increases the number of hours public-houses may be open on the Sabbath Day.

Petition received.

In answer to a question put by the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs, when presenting a petition in reference to the Publicans' Licensing Bill,

Mr. DALLEY replied that he should be prepared to proceed with the bill when the House was prepared to entertain it; but it had been his misfortune, on account of so much business standing antecedent to it, that the bill had been brought on at so late an hour each evening that the House was not disposed to go on with it. Whenever it came on for debate before ten o'clock, he was prepared to proceed with it.

Mr. COWPER said, in consequence of

country was in—having a pension of £2000 a year; and it was, therefore, not to be wondered at that that gentleman gave his time and ability gratuitously to the Government. Under all these circumstances it must be admitted that the subject matter of the resolution were one which might be beneficially left to the consideration of the next Assembly, when he was satisfied that the Government would be prepared to deal with the question of the Upper House, and the re-construction of the departments. He would therefore put it to the hon. member whether it would not be wise to withdraw his motion. At all events he would move the previous question.

Mr. FLOOD seconded the motion.

Mr. PARKES: If the hon. member who moved the resolutions consented to put them seriatim, he would vote for the first resolution, but against the three following. He would vote for the first resolution, because, without going into the question as one of a purely constitutional character, he thought from all the experience they had had of responsible government that it was undesirable that the Attorney-General should form part of the Cabinet of the country. He would vote against the second resolution, because, as far as he had brought his mind to grapple with the question, he fully concurred in the opinion that the Attorney-General ought to be a responsible officer of the Government, occupying in that respect the same position as the Attorney-General in the mother country. With regard to the third resolution, he was not in a position to say whether the office of Solicitor-General ought to be abolished or not. With respect to the fourth resolution—even if the other three were agreed to, he did not consider the way proposed was the proper mode of carrying out the resolutions, nor was it the way of effecting a great constitutional change. He did not know what weight belonged to the argument of a hon. member—that this was not the time to bring forward these resolutions—that they would be more fairly considered next session; but, not being inclined to detain the House, he would content himself with this expression of his opinion.

Mr. OWEN said he regretted much, on the consideration of this important question, the hon. Attorney-General was not in his place. He thought he was much better acquainted with the position of the office he held than hon. members were, and they, therefore, should have terminated this matter much better if he had been present. He believed with the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works, that this was a question which should scarcely have been discussed this session. The quantity of business that had to be got through (and besides, this question would affect the departmental arrangements,) was such as amost to preclude members who were careful of embarrassing the Government from giving a vote on this question. He must confess that this constitution, under which they were now assembled, when it was first called into existence, he was never more surprised than he was in learning the fact of the office of Attorney-General being made an Cabinet Minister. He thought, considering the duties, and considering the limited extent of the community, that it was most unadvisable that such office should be so connected, for, instead of affording assistance to the Cabinet, the difficulty had been created. He thought the observation of the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works, as to the advantage of a high law officer being in the Cabinet could scarcely be that to which the House would agree; for, if questions of a legal nature arose in the Cabinet, it was clearly to the distinct advantage of the Cabinet and the public that these questions should be stated and legal opinion obtained in the usual way. (Hear, hear.) The questions arising in the course of a Cabinet discussion could scarcely be so clearly put to the law officer as it would be if reduced in writing and sent to the officer of the Attorney-General for his opinion. The Cabinet would be more clear on the question referred, and the law officer would clearly be more distinct in his answer, when he had to give it in such a way as to be a public document, which could be called for when public occasion required. (Hear, hear.) He begged to be understood in all his remarks on this question, that he had not in his mind the gentleman who filled the office of Attorney-General. He entertained for that hon. member the highest respect, and he had no doubt that not a member in the community could fulfil his duties with greater ability than that hon. member did; therefore, in giving his opinion adverse to the office of Attorney-General being in the Cabinet, he wished it to be distinctly understood that he made no reference at all to the person. He agreed with the first proposition of the hon. member for Murra, but he must say he did not agree with the three following, which he considered the House should be better informed on. With the second he disagreed from. He was of opinion no Government could go on without having attached to it a gentleman in the high office of Attorney-General selected by themselves. He thought it would be extremely unadvisable and most painful for any Cabinet to have to consult a gentleman on the various topics which occurred from day to day in the Government as the Attorney-General for the time being was adverse to the Government. He did not think any government should be placed in such a position. That resolution he therefore distinctly disagreed with. With regard to the others, he agreed with the hon. member for the North Riding (Mr. Parkes) that the House was not sufficiently informed on the subject, and as these were matters that could stand over until another meeting of Parliament he should vote for the previous question.

Mr. GORDON said he agreed in a great measure with what had fallen from the two last hon. members who had spoken, but if the resolutions were put seriatim he should give his vote for the first resolution. The other three he could not agree with at present, and particularly with the second, for the reason stated by the hon. member who had just sat down. He believed that no Government would be justified in going on with the first law officer of the Crown who might be adverse in political opinions to the Ministry of the day, and therefore he could not agree that the office of Attorney-General should be dependent on good behaviour and not on political changes. He thought the Attorney-General ought to be put in every respect on the same footing as the Attorney-General was in the mother country, and that he should be a person with whom the Ministry of the day had the greatest confidence, or otherwise he held that great difficulties would arise, and great inconvenience to the public service. With regard to the third resolution, he was rather inclined to think the office of Solicitor-General might be abolished, but at present he thought the House had not sufficient information to decide upon the question; and as no action could be taken upon these resolutions, at any rate during the present Session, he thought it would have been better for the honorable member who moved them to have left them over until next Session or would now, seeing the opinions of honorable members, withdraw them for the present. However, if he should press them to a division, he would vote for the first, and the other three he should vote against.

Mr. PIDDINGTON wished to say a few words on the motion before the House. He thought there was a considerable preponderance of reasons in favour of agreeing to the first resolution. In the first place, it was admitted on all sides that the presence of the Crown law officers in the Cabinet was not necessary for the proper conduct of responsible government, and they had the experience of England in opposition to such a notion if they wished to refer to the experience of the mother country. He was certainly not surprised that the hon. Attorney-General was not in his place. He rather thought that it was desirable in a discussion of this kind, where the particular office of the hon. and learned member and his presence in the Cabinet were discussed. He believed he could not afford them any information that they were not possessed of, and he, therefore, thought it exhibited a degree of good taste and right feeling in the hon. member leaving the House to decide the question, and in no way influencing it by his presence or vote. He should vote for the first resolution in accordance with his view of the constitutional character of the duty of Attorney-General. In this colony, they were aware that the Attorney-General had to perform the functions of grand jury, and this seemed to him incompatible with the duties of an officer of the Executive Government. It was on that broad ground of the incongruity between the office of Cabinet Minister and the office of Attorney-General, which combined the duties of grand jury, that he should give his vote in favour of the first resolution. With respect to the second and third resolutions, he should vote against these, because he believed it was absolutely necessary that the Government should have a legal adviser, and because there was no occasion for a change in that particular office. He believed that the office of legal adviser was one now chiefly conducted and transacted by the Solicitor-General, and the practice of the present Government was to refer to the Solicitor-General cases for his decision as legal adviser, and that all the departments where cases of difficulty arose, referred them to the Solicitor-General, and as he considered it was desirable to retain such an office, he should therefore vote against the second and third resolutions. He should vote for the fourth resolution, because this question was particularly the duty of the Government to grapple with, and because it would not be correct, in his opinion, for the House to step in and take away from Ministers, who were qualified to deal with it, the distribution of the public offices. He should vote for the fourth resolution, or any amendment which would give this resolution a more stringent character, so as to make it the imperative duty of the Government to take this important subject into consideration.

Mr. DENIEHY, who was almost inaudible, was understood to say he believed the majority of the House were in favour of the first resolution, that it was desirable to remove the Attorney-General from the Cabinet. Strong and weighty reasons had been given in favour of this resolution by both sides of the House, and the only reason urged against it was the convenience of Ministers. It had been generally admitted the unconstitutional nature of having a gentleman discharging the functions of grand jury in the Cabinet, and the only way this was met was by the question of convenience. He therefore had no doubt but that the first resolution would be carried. He earnestly hoped the honorable member would not withdraw the motion, but would regard it as a question of principle, believing as he did, that it was a most unconstitutional principle that the Attorney-General as grand jury, and holding in his hands life and death, should be one of the Cabinet Ministers. He hoped the hon. member would not be led away to withdraw the resolution by any fear of not having the support of the House, and he was only sorry the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works had only been able to cope with the question on the ground of convenience. If they brought forward any great fundamental question based on the highest constitutional principles, they were always met by the question of convenience. They were never met fairly and generously by some argument based on reason. If they were always met by the convenience and inconvenience of Ministers, the whole Legislature would become a farce. He trusted the hon. member would push the question, in order to test the principles that were involved in it.

Mr. FORSTER, in reply, said that he regretted to find that even on this question the conduct of the Government had been marked by the same double-dealing as upon all other occasions. It would have tended very much to the simplification of the issue before the House, if the hon. Premier had maintained to the last, the proposal with which he had started, when he had said that he would meet this question with a direct negative. Instead of this, however, another member of the Government, the hon. Secretary for Land and Works, had that evening moved the previous question. The effect of this would be to get rid of the question by a side blow, and he should, therefore, oppose this, as he would have done a direct negative, and should call upon those desirous of reform in the public departments to vote with him. No objections had been urged against the resolutions themselves on the score of principle, but they had been opposed solely on the ground of convenience. The hon. Premier had a remarkable facility for misunderstanding and misrepresenting the views of those opposed to him, and he had done so rather more on this than on many former occasions. That hon. member first said, that this motion had been brought forward solely to induce discussion; but to show that this had never been the intention he should force this on to a division. The hon. member had also remarked upon the absence of the Attorney-General from the House, and as he had done so, he (Mr. F.) should not now refrain from doing so also, although, as a matter of delicacy, he had done so in his opening speech. He would say then that the continued absence of the Attorney-General from that House, afforded one of the strongest arguments that could be found in favour of this motion. Besides, the absence of that hon. member had been remarked elsewhere than in that House, and showed that the presence in that House of a legal functionary was not necessary to the Government or to the House, since both had managed to get on very well without him. Nay, more than this—in every case where that hon. and learned member had been present to lend his assistance to his colleagues he had invariably led them into difficulty, defeat, and discomfort. The general opinion out of doors, drawn, no doubt, from that learned member's continued absence, was that the present Attorney-General was hostile to the Electoral Bill now before the House, to which he had given no further assistance than an occasional vote, and yet this bill had progressed in a remarkably favourable manner without his help. By confining the selection to one particular profession the public choice also was limited, and would be sure to be attended with injurious results. He was greatly inclined to concur with the opinion expressed by the hon. Secretary for Land and Works, that even a layman might be appointed Attorney-General under the provisions of the Constitution Act; but they had got into the custom of appointing this officer from amongst the members of the bar, and they could not well depart from that which had been thus commenced, unless by a direct resolution of the House. It was precisely that they might carry out this view, and that the hands of this, or any future Government, might be strengthened by extending the range of choice, that these resolutions had been brought forward. The present arrangement was confessedly inconvenient, and manifestly unjust; and he could not conceive why they were now required to keep it up. Besides, if these resolutions were carried, they would not at all stand in the way of a lawyer being appointed, if any ministry found it convenient to do so. If, however, it was meant that the presence of an Attorney-General was necessary in the Cabinet, in order to obtain advice from him in cases of political emergency, there being some sort of mysterious connection between the law and the Cabinet, he would ask the House if the present mode of appointing the Attorney-General was the best way of obtaining a good and sound legal opinion? For his own part, he could not see any system that could so entirely destroy the value of an Attorney-General's opinion, both in their legal and official character, than the one that was now pursued. He had been accused of not entering into details, but he had purposely avoided them in order that hon. members should not be led away from the main principle involved. The hon. member then reviewed the resolutions seriatim, reiterating his arguments in their favour, and next explained his views as to what the arrangement of a ministry ought to be. The hon. Secretary for Land and Works had talked of expediency, but if that principle were to be followed they would never get reform at all. The reform proposed would in no way embarrass the Government, and would lead to no extra expense upon the country. Any little inconveniences consequent upon the change, would be more than repaid by the immediate benefit that would be derived from it. On the other hand, if the resolutions were so abstract as the hon. Premier supposed, there could be no necessity for opposing them or for moving the previous question, since no result could follow them.

The previous question was then put; "Shall this question be now put?" The House divided with the following result:—

Ayes, 16.		Noes, 36.
Mr. Piddington		Mr. Cowper
W. Macleay		Robertson
Hay		Buckley
Williamson		Murray
Suttor		Flood
Tooth		Macarthur
Parkes		Weekes
Marks		Jamison
Jenkins		R. Campbell
Deniehy		J. Campbell
G. Macleay		Aldcorn
Donaldson		Wild
Taylor		Dickson
Moriarty		Jones
Smith	Tellers.	Richardson
Forster		Oakes
		Rotton
		Arnold
		Dalley
		Faucett
		Byrnes
		Thornton
		Lord
		Paterson
		Scott
		Owen

Tellers.

The resolutions were consequently negatived.

SCAB IN SHEEP BILL.

On the motion of Mr. HODGSON, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the consideration in detail of the bill for the prevention of scab in sheep.

The first clause (interpretation clause), and the second, "destruction of infected sheep," were put and passed.

Mr. HODGSON then proposed a new clause to stand as the third clause of the bill—providing that all travelling sheep, found after inspection to be infected with the scab, should be destroyed forthwith.

Mr. COWPER thought the clause as it stood appeared to be very arbitrary. He did not know how it might be affected by the operation of other clauses, but he thought the House ought to be cautious in passing such a clause. It was a very difficult thing to decide abruptly, and at the same time justly, in reference to the existence of scab in sheep.

Mr. HODGSON said the result of inspection under this Act was not, as under the old Act, dependant on the fiat of an inspector; on the contrary, the sheep were examined by a jury of four sheep farmers or sheep managers in the neighbourhood of the stock.

Mr. FORSTER thought it was very inconvenient to be called upon to decide at once in reference to this new clause, and moved that it be postponed in order to give time for consideration.

After a few observations from Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. HAY, Mr. G. MACLEAY, Mr. SUTTOR, Mr. FORSTER, and Mr. LEE, the new clause was withdrawn.

The next clause, proposing a compensation of 4s. per head for scabby sheep destroyed, was then moved as clause three.

Mr. FORSTER objected to the concluding portion of the clause, where it was provided that no certificate should be given for sheep which shall have been boiled down or the wool or skins thereof made use of as aforesaid. He was inclined to move as an amendment that where the sheep had been boiled down, or the wool or skins used, the rate of compensation should be 2s.

Mr. JENKINS suggested, as an amendment, that after the words, "upon application made by any owner whose sheep shall have been destroyed under the last section, at any time within one calendar month, thereafter any two justices in Petty Sessions shall either at once," or the words "as early as possible" should be inserted; and before the words "after such application make inquiry in open Court touching the infection and destruction of such sheep, and the compliance of the applicant with all the provisions of this Act."

Mr. G. MACLEAY thought it desirable that some definite time should be fixed.

Mr. LORD suggested that instead of "one week," the words "14 days" be substituted.

This amendment was put and passed.

The amendment of Mr. FORSTER, to the effect that a compensation of 2s. only should be given where sheep was boiled down, was then put, upon which

Mr. LORD moved a further amendment, the effect of which was that the rate of 2s. only should be given for scabby sheep under six months, destroyed in accordance with the provisions of the Act, as well as for sheep of a full age which might be boiled down.

This amendment was negatived, and the motion of Mr. Forster was then put and lost on a division of 19 to 12.

The clause, as amended, was then put and passed.

The fourth clause—"Warrant to examine suspected sheep;" the fifth "special inspector appointed in case of suspicion of infection;" the sixth, "proceedings after examination of sheep;" and the seventh, "certificate of cost of destruction"—passed without opposition.

The 8th clause, "no compensation for sheep compulsorily destroyed" was then moved.

Mr. ROTTON and Mr. SUTTOR objected to this clause, because they thought it would be oppressive as it at present stood.

Mr. FORSTER would divide the committee upon the clause as it at present stood, because it was likely to be very unjust in its operation.

Mr. HODGSON said this clause was intended to affect those who knowingly depastured scabby sheep.

The clause was then put and negatived on the following division; ayes, 13; noes, 17.

Mr. HODGSON then proposed the 9th clause, "Punishment for false oath."

Mr. MURRAY submitted that the clause was unnecessary, the case being provided for by the law as it at present stood. If the clause were not withdrawn, he for one would vote against it.

The clause was then put and negatived.

Clause 10, "false report a misdemesnor," and 11, "wilfully communicating scab a misdemeanor," were put and passed without opposition.

Mr. HODGSON then moved the 12th clause, "Notice to be affixed to run of scab having broken out, and hurdles and yards be destroyed."

Mr. JENKINS moved as an amendment that the following words be expunged: "And within two days after the destruction of such sheep such owner shall destroy by fire all hurdles and yards that shall have been used by such sheep so destroyed," and also "or to destroy such hurdles and yard" in the last line but one.

This amendment was put and carried.

The clause, as amended, was then passed.

The 13th clause "penalty for depasturing sheep on infected runs," was opposed by Mr. MURRAY, as going too far, and after calling for the same discussion was passed in the following shape—the word "knowingly" having been introduced, and the word six (months) having been altered to "three"—"13. Every person who shall knowingly depasture or cause or permit to be depastured any sheep upon any run on which any infected sheep shall have been destroyed under this Act within three months after such destruction shall for such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds and a further penalty of ten pounds for every day of such sheep being so depastured on such run after the first offence."

The fourteenth clause, "Travelling sheep to be branded," was amended by the omission of the words "the initial of the surname of their owner in" and other verbal amendments, and passed.

The 15th and 16th clauses, "Imported sheep to be reported immediately to inspector and not to be removed without his certificate," "Sheep not to be brought across the boundary from Victoria until certificate obtained from inspector," were put and passed.

The 17th clause was then moved:—"Shepherds travelling with sheep to give notice of their approach to owners of runs." The clause set forth that such notice should be given twelve hours before the arrival of the sheep upon any run.

Mr. SUTTOR objected to the clause, because that, instead of making the owner of sheep liable, the penalty for any breach of the provisions would fall upon the shepherd or drover of such sheep.

After some discussion for and against, the question was put, and negatived on a division of the committee by a majority of 18 to 11. The clause was consequently struck from the bill.

Clause 18, "The Governor in Council to appoint inspectors of sheep." The clause was amended by the omission of the words "in Council," and the insertion of the words, "by the advice of the Executive Council." The clause as amended was passed.

Clause 19, "Inspectors to enter upon suspected runs and examine sheep," was put and passed.

Clause 20 was postponed.

Clause 21, "Inspector liable to penalty for delay or misconduct in the discharge of his duty," was passed without discussion.

Clause 22, "Fund for carrying act into effect." Funds raised under former acts to be applicable. After some further technical verbal alterations the clause was put and passed.

Clause 23, Providing for the recovery of penalties, was passed without opposition.

Clause 24, Fixing the date when the act shall come into force. The clause was amended by bringing the act into operation in 1859, instead of 1859.

The schedules were then put, and ordered to stand part of the bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the bill with amendments, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.

DESERTED WIVES AND CHILDREN BILL.

The House went into committee upon the further consideration of the bill.

Upon the motion of Mr. MARTIN, the following clauses were introduced, and put and crrried:—

Clauses in lieu of clauses 4 and 5 of bill.

4. A wife deserted by her husband may, at any time after such desertion, apply *ex parte* to the Supreme Court, or to any judge thereof, for an order to protect any personal property which she may acquire after such desertion against her husband or his creditors, or any person claiming under him; and such order shall, in all cases, be made on such Court or judge being satisfied by affidavit of the fact of such desertion, and that the same was without reasonable cause, and shall contain a statement of the day of such desertion, and shall have the effect of protecting all personal property acquired by such wife at any time after such desertion from her husband and his creditors, and all persons claiming under him, and while such order shall continue in force, such wife shall, with respect to such personal property as aforesaid, and to all contracts in reference thereto, and to all other contracts entered into by her after making of such order, and not relating to real estate, be regarded in all respects as a *feme sole*; and if the husband, or any of his creditors, or any person claiming under him, shall, without the permission of the wife, seize, take, or hold possession of any property protected as aforesaid, such wife is hereby empowered to sue such husband, creditor, or other person for the restoration of the specific property seized, taken, or held as aforesaid, and to recover in such suit in the event of such property not being restored, a sum equal to double the value of the same with double costs of suit. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the husband or any of his creditors, or any person claiming under him at any time after the making of any such order as aforesaid, to apply, on notice to the wife, to the Supreme Court, or to any judge thereof, that such order may be rescinded, and the same shall be rescinded in all cases where it shall be proved to the satisfaction of such Court or judge by affidavit or *viva voce* examination, or both, that such wife was not deserted without reasonable cause, or that since the making of the order she and her husband have cohabited or resided together, and on such order being so rescinded, the husband shall have and enjoy, with respect to all personal property protected by such order the same rights as he would have had if such order had not been made, and shall be entitled to sue on any contracts which his wife may have made while such order was in force, and shall be liable to be sued on all such contracts, in the same manner as though they had been made by his wife before his marriage with her.

5. In any case where no such adjudication shall have been made it shall be lawful for a wife who has been deserted by her husband for three months or upwards, to apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court in Chambers for an order to protect all property acquired by her.

The following clause, 6, introduced by Mr. Martin was then put and passed.

6. For the purpose of this Act, a wife compelled to leave her husband's residence under reasonable apprehension of danger to her person, or under other circumstances which may reasonably justify her withdrawal from such residence, shall be deemed and taken to have been deserted without reasonable cause.

The following clause in lieu of clauses 8, 9, 10, of the bill, was put and passed.

If any parent shall after the passing of this Act wilfully and without lawful or reasonable cause or excuse, desert any of his children under the age of sixteen years, and leave such children without means of support, such parent being able to maintain such child, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for any period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

The following clause was then put and passed.

Whenever any order is made for the maintenance of a wife, under the second section of the said recited Act, it shall be lawful for the justices making such order, instead of, or in addition to, any relief or remedy provided by the said recited Act, to authorise and direct some person to demand and receive any annuity or other income payable to the husband, or any money or moneys received or receivable, or held by any person or persons in trust, to be paid periodically, or by instalments, or otherwise, to or for such husband, or such portion of such annuity, or income, or other money or moneys, as the said justices shall think fit, and to appropriate the proceeds towards the payment of such allowance in such manner as they shall from time to time direct, and every payment made in pursuance of any such order shall be as valid as if made to the husband, or by his authority or direction; and shall protect and indemnify any person acting in pursuance of such order.

The House resumed, and the CHAIRMAN reported the bill with amendments.

The report was adopted, and the third reading of the bill fixed *for Friday* next.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The further consideration in committee of the Impounding Bill was postponed, as were also the Mechanics' School of Arts Amendment Bill, and the Electoral Law Amendment Bill, the last mentioned until to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT LOAN BILL OF 1858.

On the motion of Mr. R. CAMPBELL this bill was read a second time, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for its consideration.

After some discussion, at the instance of Mr. DONALDSON, the bill was agreed to without amendment, and the House having resumed, the report was adopted and the third reading was fixed for Thursday next.

SUPPLY.

The resumption of this Committee was postponed till to-morrow, Wednesday.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The District Courts Bill, and Registered Instruments' Better Preservation Bill, were postponed.

PILOTAGE RATES' AMENDMENT BILL.

The House went into committee, to consider the Legislative Councils amendments upon the bill,

After some slight verbal alterations, the bill passed through committee.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the bill with one amendment. The report was adopted, and the bill as amended was ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council, with a request for its concurrence in the amendment.

HARD LABOUR BILL.

The House went into committee to consider he Legislative Council's amendments on the bill. The amendments were agreed to.

The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported the bill. The report was adopted, and the bill, with the usual message, was ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council.

The remaining orders of the day were postponed till to-morrow (this day.)

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock till three o'clock this day.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

Mr. ALDCORN to move, That the petition from the Free Presbyterian Church at Shoalhaven, relative to the Publicans' Licensing Bill, presented by him on the 22nd instant, be printed.

Mr. DENIEHY to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Kiama Steam Navigation Company.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

Mr. SMITH to move, That there be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all tenders for flour for the Government of India received by Government on the 4th and 18th instant, and the report or proceedings of the Boards of Survey on both dates in reference thereto; copies of all correspondence with the parties tendering, or other persons, on the subject of the said tenders; copies of all minutes or memoranda by the Government in relation to the said tenders, or any other papers or documents calculated to explain the course adopted by the Executive in reference to the matter.

Question:—

Mr. MARTIN to ask The Honorable the Treasurer,—If any tender for flour for the Government of India has yet been accepted by the Government, and, if so, the name of the party whose tender has been accepted, and the place where the flour so accepted is now stored?

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR to move,—That the conduct of the Government is neglecting to take steps with a view to the restoration of Mr. Plunkett to the Board of National Education, conformably with the resolutions passed by this House on the 29th of April last, especially after conciliatory proposals on the part of Mr. Plunkett, evinces a disregard of the expressed opinions and wishes of this House, the more to be regretted, because subversive of the principles of responsible government.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.—At their Produce Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Maize, Flour, Wheat, Hay, Tobacco, Honey, &c.; on their Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Colonial Hardwood, Waterman's Skiff.

MESSRS BURT AND CO.—At their Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, pure Dorking Fowls, Horses, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At the Crown Inn, corner of Bank and Botany streets, Chippendale, at 11 o'clock, Fittings, Glassware, Furniture, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BURGIS AND BOWES.—At their Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, Quince Trees, a number of Life-sized Statues of the Muses; Two-roomed House in William-street, Waterloo Estate.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—On the premises of Mr. Allan, No. 11, Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, splendid Lioness, Singing Birds, Parrots, Cockatoos, Stuffed Birds, Reptiles, very elegant and superior Cages, South Sea Island Ornaments, Zealots, and Curiosities, Bows and Ornaments, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Spirits, Bottled Beer, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter, &c. On the east-side of the Circular Quay, at half-past 2 o'clock, superior selected American Timber, Hobart Town Battens, Doors, Sashes, Bangor Slates, a new Wager Boat, &c.

MR. CHARLES CARR.—On the Premises, No. 11, King-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. F. E. RISHWORTH.—On the premises, No. 550, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Slops, Cloths, Shirts, Hats, Caps, &c.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his New Sale Rooms, 203, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Seasonable Drapery, Slops, Millinery, Hats; at 12 o'clock, Damaged 8-4 Greys, Coats, Shirts, Blankets, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, 50 Crates Earthenware, 12 Casks Glassware.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Tickwell Villa, North Shore, 4 Half-acre Allotments, Miller and Blue streets, St. Leonard's, 4 Blocks of Land, Bondi and the Lighthouse, 2 Blocks of Land, Silex Estate, North Shore, 5 acres of Land, near Bondi, a Block of Land, Town of Parramatta; a Building Allotment, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills; Farm (15 acres), Bankstown, Liverpool Road; a Block of Land, Parramatta Road, near Weedon's; a Block of Land, Snail's Bay, Balmain, water frontage; 20-Acre Farm, Lane Cove.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At Wooller's New Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Gigs, Carriages, Trucks, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Seasonable Clothing, Jewellery, and Sundries.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At Towns' Wharf, at 10 o'clock, Scotch Oats, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At Anderson and Co.'s Stores, Circular Wharf, at 2 o'clock, Launceston Hay.

THE SHERIFF will cause to be sold at the Residence of Mr. Castill, Botany-street, Redfern, at noon, Household Furniture and Sundries.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—By a proclamation in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, the election of William Butler Tooth, Esq., to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the United Pastoral Districts of Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranoa is declared valid, "notwithstanding the delay in the return of the writ of election."

THE NORTHERN ESCORT.—The northern escort arrived in Maitland yesterday morning, *en route* to Sydney, with 616 ozs. 6 dwts. of gold-dust from the Rocky River Diggings, and 368 ozs. 13 dwts. from the Hanging Rock and Peel River diggings, making a total of 985 ozs. 19 dwts. of gold. The amount from the Hanging Rock this week shews a decrease on previous returns. This, we learn, is not caused by any falling off in the average weekly yields, but it is to be attributed to the fact that a large quantity of gold—upwards of 200 ozs., has reached Maitland by private hands. Doubtless, by this procedure a saving has been effected; but the small amount charged as escort fee, renders it very doubtful whether the conveyance by private hands is a judicious measure, taking into consideration the great risk. It should also be borne in mind that the particular gold-field from whence the gold is brought is materially injured in its prospects, as much reliance is naturally placed upon the escort returns. If, therefore, the conveyance by private hands continues, it is obvious that the escort returns will be small, and eventually the interests of the storekeepers and other persons in business, who desire to see the population augmented, must suffer. It is stated, but with what truth we know not, that every facility is not given by the proper authorities to consignors. If this be true, steps should be taken to obtain the required accommodation. The arrival of the Chinese in such numbers at the northern gold-fields, and the reports that still more may be expected, are causing some slight dissatisfaction among the European portion of the population. This dissatisfaction is caused more by the dread that disease might be brought upon the diggings than from any other cause.—*Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.*

TO NATURALISTS.—Chatto and Hughes have requested us to remind naturalists and others that they sell on the premises occupied by Mr. Allan (formerly Wilcox), this day, at 11 o'clock, a splendid collection of beasts, birds, reptiles, &c., both alive and stuffed; also, cages and curiosities.—ADV.

We are requested to call the especial attention of wine and spirit merchants, hotelkeepers, watermen, timber merchants, builders, slaters, and others, to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sales this day, as follows: At the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, port and sherry wine, brandy, rum, gin, whisky, beers, &c.; and on the east side of the Circular Quay, at half-past 2 o'clock, one of Messenger's celebrated London-built wager skiff boat, the balance of the cargo of American timber ex George, doors and sashes ex Carrington, Bangor slates, and the cargo of Hobart Town battens ex Abbey. For particulars see our advertising columns.—ADV.

IMPORTANT DRAPERY SALE THIS DAY.—Mr. Charles Teakle requests us to invite the special attention of the trade to his extensive sale of general drapery, millinery, hosiery, slops, hats, &c., at his new rooms, 203, George-street (near the Royal Hotel), this day, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt; also, at 12 o'clock, damaged 8-4 greys, kid gloves, blankets, serge shirts, slops, &c. Buyers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.—ADV.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL to move, That the further consideration in committee of the Fraudulent Trustees' and Bankers' Better Punishment Bill, which lapsed for want of a quorum, on Thursday, the 17th instant, be restored to the paper, and stand an order of the day for Thursday, the 24th instant.

GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN to move for leave to introduce a Bill for extending to graduates of Universities in the United Kingdom, certain privileges enjoyed by graduates of the University of Sydney.

GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Law of Evidence Amendment Bill, adoption of the report.

Hamilton's Settlement Bill, third reading.

Remedies on Cheques Facilitation Bill—message from the Legislative Assembly respecting this Bill; to be considered in committee.

Bathurst School of Arts Bill, second *reading*.

Church of England and Ireland Records' Registration Bill, second reading.

Proceedings in Equity Facilitation Bill, to be considered in committee.

CONTINGENT NOTICES OF MOTION.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN (contingently on the motion to adopt the Report on the Law of Evidence Amendment Bill) to move the recommittal of the 1st section; in a view to the exclusion therefrom of the 23rd section of the Common Law Procedure Act.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN (contingently on the Committal of the Proceedings in Equity Facilitation Bill), to move the following addition *in s. 6*, line 11, "for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Court in cases of lunacy, and over the persons and property of such as are of unsound mind, and for."

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN (contingently on the committal of the Proceedings in Equity Facilitation Bill) to move the insertion of the following clause, "This Act shall take effect on and from the day of the appointment of a Judge for Moreton Bay, other than one of the Judges of the Supreme Court."

AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. I.—This company are about to establish a sick relief and accident fund, for the sole use of members who, by sickness or accident, may be prevented from obtaining support by their usual daily labour. Amongst other means of augmenting the fund, a theatrical performance is proposed, and the Victoria is to be granted for the purpose. The Governor-General and the honorable the Speaker, it is said, will patronise the performances. No doubt there will be other modes, also, of testifying on the part of householders the great benefits which are conferred by the fire brigades. Their courage should be rewarded, and their example imitated.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—It is stated by the *H. T. Advertiser* of the 16th instant, that the Government has at length decided upon the line of electric telegraph from Victoria to Launceston. For some time past it has been uncertain as to whether the line was to touch at Circular Head, and thence to George Town, or whether it should be carried across the country, through the populous and important districts of Deloraine and Westbury to Launceston. The latter route has now been decided on, and the arrangements with Mr. M'Naughtan all completed. The cable will not now touch Circular Head, but will be carried direct from the Mersey to King's Island. As in carrying the line from Deloraine to the Mersey, the contractors will have to fell a great number of trees, Mr. M'Naughtan has suggested that the Government should survey a road to the Mersey, and the telegraphic posts can then be erected along the line, and the timber to be moved will be so much done towards clearing the road. This suggestion will, we believe, be acted upon, and the denizens of the Mersey will have the road they have long been wishing for. We are glad the Government have decided on this line, as the townships of Deloraine and Westbury, fast rising into importance, will receive all the benefit to be derived from the establishment of the telegraph. Everything being now completed, the contractors will lose no time in performing their part, so as to have the line opened within the time specified.

MOVEMENT IN AID OF PUBLIC WORKS.—A meeting of the Committee appointed on the 18th instant, for the purpose of taking steps to urge on the Government the necessity of promoting railway and other public works, with a view to opening up the resources of the colony, and giving a full employment to labour, was held in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. There were twelve present. Alderman Murphy took the chair. The names of Messrs. Alderson and E. James, were added to the committee list, and Mr. Reid was appointed secretary. Drafts of resolutions bearing upon the objects of the movement were brought under consideration and approved; and it was agreed to call a public meeting in one of the theatres next Monday week, when these resolutions should be submitted for public approval.

PETTY SESSIONS.—Adelong Creek has been appointed a place for the holding of Courts of Petty Sessions, under the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 3 William IV., No. 3.

APPOINTMENT.—Robert Lynch, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, has been appointed to act as police magistrate at Adelong Creek, and empowered to exercise within that place or district, during three years, from June 7th, 1858, the special powers authorised to be so given to police magistrates by the Clerk of Petty Sessions Act of 1857.

SPIRITS.—The town of Tenterfield has been declared to come within the operation of the 3rd clause of the Act 13 Victoria, so as to constitute it a place at which any fermented or spirituous liquor, or any mixed liquor, part of which is fermented or spirituous, may be sold in quantities not less than two gallons at one time.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held at the sign of the Cherry Tree, Bathurst-street, on Monday, on view of the body of William Henry Prior, aged three months, and a verdict of "died from natural causes" was returned. The child had been delicate, and a carminative mixture had been administered, under which it seemed to improve until Sunday, when the thunderstorm affected it in a remarkable manner, and it died at four o'clock next morning—apparently from convulsions. Dr. Moon being called in, promptly attended; life, however, had ceased.

ATTEMPED SUICIDE.—We regret to have to record a melancholy incident of this nature, which occurred on Sunday night. The unfortunate perpetrator of this rash act is an assistant in the ironmongery department of the firm of Dickson and Co., High-street, and bears the character of a respectable and well conducted man. It appears that about seven o'clock on Sunday evening, Mr. Hope, after nursing his young child, and without any previous notice of his intention, deliberately took a small pocket knife, and with the large blade cut his throat. Medical aid was sought, and every assistance was rendered by Drs. Scott and Douglas, who speedily arrived. The wound, which was nearly two inches in length, and very deep, was sewn up by Dr. Scott, and Mr. Hope has since been removed to the Hospital. No fatal results need be apprehended. From

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, LYNDHURST.—MIDWINTER EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Class.	Second Class.
LATIN.	
Patrick Bede M'Namara	Edmund Fitzgerald
Daniel Placid Quirk	Hugh Bernard Callachor
William Lynch	James Cassidy.
GREEK.	
Patrick Bede M'Namara	John Murphy
Daniel Placid Quirk	Edmund Fitzgerald
Edward Whelan.	Daniel O'Connell
	Thomas Jones.
GEOMETRY.	
Daniel Placid Quirk	Joseph Meillon
Edward Whelan	William Murnane
William Lynch	James Farmer
Hugh Bernard Gallachor.	Patrick Bede M'Namara.
ALGEBRA.	
Daniel Placid Quirk	Patrick Bede M'Namara
Edward Whelan	James Farmer
William Lynch.	William Murnane.
ARITHMETIC.	
Edward Whelan	Edmund Fitzgerald
Patrick Bede M'Namara	Francis Nichols
James Farmer.	Pierce O'Keeffe.
FRENCH.	
Daniel O'Connell	Edmund Fitzgerald
Joseph Meillon	William Shepherd
Daniel Placid Quirk	Henry Lenehan
	William Murnane
	Thomas O'Keeffe.
ENGLISH.	
Daniel O'Connell	Joseph Meillon
Joseph Wilfrid Spruson	Thomas Jones
Patrick Bede M'Namara	Thomas Kirwan.
William Murnane	
HISTORY.	
Edward Whelan	John Foley
Patrick Bede M'Namara	Francis Makinson
Joseph Meillon	Francis Nichols
	Thomas O'Keeffe.
GEOGRAPHY.	
Patrick Bede M'Namara	Thomas O'Keeffe
Daniel O'Connell	Francis Makinson
Daniel Placid Quirk	John Foley.

THIRD CLASS.

LATIN.

Joseph Wilfrid Spruson
Joseph Meillon
John Murphy.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Class.	Second Class.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.	
John Egan	Andrew Lenehan
Maurice Hennessy	William Raper
Henry Trim	John Berry.
ARITHMETIC.	
Maurice Hennessy	Jules Girard
Henry Trim	William Raper
John Egan	Andrew Lenehan
	Leonard Makinson.
HISTORY.	
Maurice Hennessy	Andrew Lenehan
John Egan	William Raper
John Donovan	Leonard Makinson
Henry Trim	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	
John Donovan	John Berry
John Egan	William Raper
Maurice Hennessy	Andrew Lenehan.
GEOGRAPHY.	
John Donovan	Andrew Lenehan
John Egan	William Raper
Maurice Hennessy	John Berry.

Saint Mary's College, Lyndhurst,
Feast of Saint Aloysius, 1858.

EDUCATION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, at Kiama.—Terms, £40 per annum (no extras).—Illawarra House Academy, conducted by Mr. HUSTLER. Parents and guardians, and other parties, seeking for an eligible school for their children or wards, will find the above establishment both economical and well conducted. The pupils receive a sound English education, and have also the advantage of instruction in the following branches: French, Latin, drawing, the use of the globes, mineralogy, natural philosophy, &c., &c. References of the highest respectability.

The situation of the house and grounds is most delightful, and the pupils have the benefit of early exercise and sea bathing. The proprietor is now in town, and may be seen at Mr. ELDRIDGE'S, York-street, near the Chapel, from 9 till 11 o'clock a.m.

Letters will be promptly attended to.

LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST receives a limited number of pupils, to whom the result of much observation and practical experience enables her to impart the various branches of a sound, useful, and accomplished education, in accordance with the system prevailing in the best schools in England. Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, 13th July. 345, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

SURRY HILLS ACADEMY, conducted by the Rev. J. R. HUSTON, Bachelor of Arts Trinity College, Dublin. Established 1850. Vacation will terminate on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of July.

MISS HONEY begs to inform her friends and pupils that the duties of her school will be resumed on TUESDAY, July 13th. 360, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

EDUCATION for Young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. and Miss BUTTERFIELD, Wallecourt Lodge, Balmain. There will be vacancies for resident pupils after the mid-winter recess. A few day pupils are received.

ST. PHILIP'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL (Boarding and Day).—The mid-winter Holidays will begin on the 5th, and end the 16th July. J. A. BURKE, Head Master.

RYDE ACADEMY, conducted by the Rev. THOMAS AITKEN, A.M. Studies resumed on the 5th JULY. Vacancies for three boarders.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the widow and next of kin of JOSEPH EDWARD UNDERWOOD, late of Saint Leonards', North Shore, in the colony of New South Wales, master mariner, deceased,

GREETING:

WHEREAS it is represented unto us in our Supreme Court of New South Wales, that the said JOSEPH EDWARD UNDERWOOD departed this life on or about the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, intestate, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, credits, and effects in the said colony, we hereby cite you to appear personally or by your proctor, before our said court, at the Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on the sixth day of July now next, then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of the above-named deceased, or show cause if you know any why the same should not be committed to JOHN EDWARD SMYTHE, a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, this seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1858.

For the Prothonotary, D. B. Hutchinson, Chief Clerk of Supreme Court.

HORTON, SON, and BARKER, Proctors for the said John Edward Smythe.

SHOEING FORGE OF THE H. E. I. COMPANY'S HORSE REPOSITORY, High and O'Connell streets.—The undersigned having just arrived in this colony from Edinburgh, where he has had twelve years' experience in the art of Farriery, during which time he has had every opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the most approved methods of horse-shoeing, begs to inform the public of Sydney that he has taken a lease of the above forge, and trusts, by attention and civility, to merit a continuance of the support hitherto bestowed on that establishment.

GEORGE GLOVER.

N.B.—The forge will again be in operation, as usual, on FRIDAY next, the 11th June.

In reference to the above, I beg to state that I have let the above forge to George Glover, and now respectfully solicit, on his behalf, a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed by that establishment, being thoroughly convinced (from the recommendations which I have received of him,) of his capability, civility, and sobriety.

BUCHAN THOMSON.

H. E. I. Company's Horse Repository, 8th June.

BUSH WATCHES.—SAMUEL DAVIS has just received five hundred superior Silver Hunting Patent Levers, capped and jewelled in every hole, with double banking pins, made expressly for bush use, to stand hard riding and any severe usage without having the slightest effect upon the going of the works.

From the difficulty experienced by country people in obtaining a good timekeeper to stand rough work, the undersigned has been induced to import these watches, which are a superior article, in neat and very strong double cases, and are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and will last for very many years, the construction being good.

Price in silver cases	... ...	£6	10 0
Ditto gold ditto	... ...	15	15 0

A written warranty given for two years, guaranteeing correct performance.

Silver horizontal watches, 4 holes jewelled		£3	0 0
Gold ditto ditto, ditto	... ...	5	0 0

Three thousand watches always on show, of the best description, and made by the following makers

Dent	M'Cabe	Peters
Arnold	Webster	Frodsham
French	Tobias	Roskell
Pemberton	Bennett	Cleveland
Clinton	Carter	Atkinson.

SAMUEL DAVIS, 360, George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.

WATSON'S NEWLY DISCOVERED WORM Powders are safe, certain, and most extraordinary in their effects, removing the worms with amazing rapidity both from the old and the young. Price one shilling each. Parties at a distance can have them forwarded by post by enclosing stamps for the amount; when three powders or more are required, free to any post town in the colony.

N.B.—Be particular to state the age. Prepared only at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

FOR SALE, the Lease of the Shakspere Hotel, opposite the Victoria Hotel. Apply to ALBEMARLE AYARD, 1, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

HOMŒOPATHY.—All Homœopathic Medicines, in the various preparations; Medicine Cases, of all sizes; Domestic Medicine Guides; the Homœopathic Materia Medica, and most of the works published on this science, may be obtained at the Homœopathic Pharmacy, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. BELL and HUNTLEY.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, best quality, 2s. per lb. BELL and HUNTLEY.

SLOPER'S EYE POWDERS can be obtained at Liverpool of W. ROBINSON, Australian Stores and Post Office, price 2s. 6d. each packet. F. E. SLOPER.

ULCERATED LIMBS.—Every surgeon knows that this class of diseases defies all ordinary treatment; but, however virulent the sores may be, they invariably heal under the balsamic action of Holloway's Ointment; it does not drive the virus from one part of the system to another, but simply cures by expulsion; hence, once exterminated, there is no fear of reappearance of sores eradicated by this wonderful curative. Regarding the Pills, there is no fatestinal disease that can resist their mighty power, and for bilious and liver complaints their effect is miraculous. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

BERLIN WOOL, BERLIN WOOL.—W. READING has just opened a large stock of Berlin wool, in white, black, shaded, and colours. Berlin House, 349, late 254, George-street.

TO MILLINERS, &c.—W. READING has just opened Cases of Cap Fronts, trimmed Cap Cauls, Dress Caps, and Bonnet Shapes. The trade supplied. 349, late 254, George-street.

MASONIC BALL, 24th instant.—Ball Dresses, an elegant assortment, from 35s. upwards

A selection of very rich moire and brocaded silks

Opera mantles in the newest fashions.

THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

THE BALL on the 24th.—Silk Hosiery, French kid gloves, French flowers

Head dresses, jewellery, &c.

Masonic jewels, aprons, ribbons, &c.

On view at THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO.'S, George and Barrack streets.

TO TRAVELLERS.—Patent Compendium Bags, three divisions

Square mouth carpet bag

Expanding portmanteau, with trays

Solid leather ditto, three divisions

Double straps, with handles, a convenience for carrying Over coats, railway wrappers, &c.

Just arrived.

THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

MASONIC BALL.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES invite the ladies of Sydney and the colony generally to inspect the very large, varied, and rich assortment of goods they have now on view for the above approaching event, viz:

White and coloured tulle skirts, two and three flounces
Rich chintz ditto ditto, ditto
Rich black and gold ditto, ditto
Black lace dresses, ditto
Embroidered book and tarlatan robes
French tulle robes a la militaire
Black and white lace skirts, one, two, and three flounces
Gold and silver lace gimps and fringes
Ditto ditto brocaded ribbons
Masonic insignia
A large and varied assortment of flowers, bouquets, head wreaths, &c., &c.
Lace berthas, trimmed cambric handkerchiefs
Sleeves, collars, stomachers, &c., &c., in great variety
Victoria House, 122 and 124, Pitt-street, and 291 and 293, George-street.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—When ordering your Winter Stock of Woollens, remember COLONIAL TWEEDS, which are better adapted for winter wear than any cloth known. To be had direct from the manufacturers THOMAS BARKER and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney; or from any of the wholesale warehousemen in Sydney or Maitland.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.—Just opened, a large assortment of Carpets, of superior quality, and new and handsome patterns, at low prices. JOHN HILL, JUNIOR, and SONS, Importers, Australian Furniture Warehouse, 100, King-street.

HATS, CAPS, GOLD BRAID, BANDS, &c., ex Alarm.—R. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call attention to 13 cases, ex above, consisting of

Ladies' and gentlemen's superior light black and drab hats

A large assortment of boy's Glengarry bonnets, caps, &c.

Also a superior lot of gold braid, cord, bands, military and navy ornaments, &c., &c.

All kinds of hats and caps made to order.

Manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

TO THE LADIES.—Just received, and on SALE by the undersigned, 375, George-street—

Ladies' figured kid boots
Ladies' bronze kid boots, military heels
Ladies' white kid elastic side boots
Ladies' white kid adelaide boots
Ladies' drab cashmere elastic side boots
Ladies' fancy coloured kid shoes
Ladies' white kid shoes
Ladies' white satin shoes
Ladies' black and bronze kid shoes.

The above will be sold at low prices to insure a speedy sale.

JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street.

50,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES, cheaper than ever, at DOLBY'S, London House.

50,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES at the London House, George-street South.

60,000 BRICKS FOR SALE.—J. MARSDEN, 22, South Head Road, near Palmer-street.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE at their New Stores, 178, George-street opposite Hunter-street,

Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manilla ditto.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned.—Sheet iron

Dray and coach bolts and nuts
Engineering ditto
Boiler rivets
Muntz's patent sheathing metal
Ditto ditto nails
Vertical boring machine
Saw punching machine
Vertical saw frame, to cut 3½ fee
Horizontal steam engine, 12 H. P.
Stone cutting machine
Brick-making machine
Patent derrick cranes of 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 tons power.

WILLIAM MACDONALD, general importer, 10, Macquarie-place, Circular Quay.

SEED OATS, Seed Oats.—New Zealand and Colonial seed oats, 8s. and 10s. per bushel, full weight 40 lbs.—may be seen growing at the Stores

Fine sample oats, for race horses
Seed Cape and English barley
Superior sample seed wheat
Lucerne, clover, rye grass seed, &c.
Also, fresh Tasmanian onion seed.

On SALE at FERRIS' Stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—Morewood and Rogers' patent Galvanised Tinned Iron.

6 feet x 2 feet—24, 26, and 28 gauge.

E. C. WEEKES and CO., 398, George-street,

MARBLE MANTEL PIECES.—Statuary—Italian vein

Sicilian vein, and Dove.

C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Macquarie-place.

PLATE GLASS ON SALE.—

90 x 48	68 x 18
84 x 42	56 x 18
72 x 36	36 x 36
80 x 17	36 x 18

And a variety of intermediate sizes.

C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Macquarie-place.

PLATE GLASS.—On SALE, at the Thames Plate Glass Company, London, from 140 x 75 to 15 x 12, in every size required. HAEGE and PRELI, Elizabeth-street North, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED Iron Tanks, from 500 to 2000 gallons. PARTRIDGE'S Galvanised Iron Works, Bathurst-st.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE BOTTLES.—For SALE, a small parcel of the best make of bottles in convenient packages of two gross, suitable for shipment or for up-country trade. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

BILLIARD TABLES.—On SALE, of the well-known manufacture of George Webb, Hackett, successor of Hopkins and Stephens, and of Thurston. Also, Billiard Bagatelle Tables, 12 feet x 4 feet, and 10 feet x 3 feet, with slate beds, &c., complete. HAEGE and PRELI, Elizabeth-street North, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Hunt's, and other French brandy, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, dark and pale. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

TEAS.—For SALE, by the undersigned, the very superior parcels of tea, ex Cornwall, and Norwood, consisting of congous, in half-chests. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

COSENY SHERRY, per Louisa, direct from Cadiz.—The undersigned have on SALE double diamond, double grapes, treble diamond, and treble grapes Cosene' pale sherry, in hogsheads and quarter-casks. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO., New Pitt-street.

EXETER COOKING STOVES.—Just landed, and on SALE, by the undersigned,—

Paris Exhibition prize cooking stoves, manufactured by Messrs. Garton and Jarvis, Exeter. Also,

Three-bushel bags

Byass' ale and porter, pints and quarts.

AGARS and STABLER, 105, Kent-street North.

ORANGE TREES, Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Nectarine, Apricot, Fig, Quince, Guava, Cherimelia, &c., &c., &c., together with every description of fruit and forest tree; ornamental shrub and flowering plants, in large variety. On SALE, by SHEPHERD and CO., Wholesale, Retail, and Export Nurserymen. Orders for the interior and for export executed with care, punctuality, and despatch. Address, Darling Nursery, Sydney.

TASMANIAN FRUIT TREES.—Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, &c., from one to three years old. Also, 100 000 White Thorn Quicks, from one to three years old. Apply to J. GRAHAM, seedsman, Market, Sydney, where catalogues may be obtained.

LUCERNE SEED, LUCERNE SEED.—The undersigned has for SALE a lot of the above, an excellent sample; price 2s. per pound, or 1c. 9d. in quantities of 1 cwt. or more. W. G. AINSWORTH, 98, York-street.

SEED OATS! SEED OATS!—Just received, a lot of very fine seed Oats, particularly adapted for late sowing, from their rapid growth. Seed oats from this store are warranted to grow, and a written guarantee given, if required. A fine sample of black oats; also, seed Wheat, red and white, on SALE, at FERRIS' Stores 239, Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of every description constantly on SALE at BATCHELDERS and O'NEILL'S, 57, Collins-street East, Melbourne. Price list forwarded to address. Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the colonies.

FOR SALE, a powerful Hydraulic Press, with double pumps, 11-inch piston, complete, filled with hot water plates for stearine, but easily adapted to any purpose. T. H. WISEMAN, Circular Quay.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,

Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Scrby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.

And every article requisite on a station.

JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN FRENCH POLISH REVIVER and FURNITURE POLISH.—This article, which has been extensively used in England and gained great notoriety, is now offered to the Australian public as one well worthy of their confidence. It greatly improves the grain of all woods, and imparts a brilliant lustre, equal, if not superior, to French polish. Prepared only by REDFORD and BURRELL (late Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IRON HOOPING for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, Centre Flowers for ceilings, and a superb collection of ornamental articles in imagery, in great variety. ANTONIO CAPRONI, 338, Pitt and Bathurst streets, near Cottage of Content.

IMPORTANT.—H. R. WHITTELL respectfully calls attention to the capacious shed recently erected to enable him to supply dry fuel in wet weather.

Observe.—An allowance will be made, at the rate of one shilling per ton of coals or load of wood, &c., if paid for on delivery to the carman.

Please refer to prices below:—

£1 18s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals, a very superior article
£1 14s. only for the best household coals, most particularly recommended
£1 per load for the very best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut (no other being kept)
Ironbark, charcoal, coke, and bresse, all at equally low rates
An unlimited supply of screenings for engineers and blacksmiths, at a very low figure.

Weight guaranteed. Every bag weighed.

The above prices apply to the city boundaries, beyond which the carriage will be very moderate.

To save his friends' time and trouble, H. R. W. assures them that all orders sent by post will be as faithfully executed as though personally ordered.

WHITTELL'S Old Established Coal Yard, Bathurst-street West. N.B.—Right hand side.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—

50,000 feet	1 in., 1½, 1½ pitch pine T. and G. flooring
20,000 feet	1 in., 1½, 1½ ditto, planed one side, 6 to 12 wide
100,000 "	½, ¾, 1 in., 1¼ white pine T. and G.
40,000 "	½, ¾, 1 in., 1½, 1¾, 1¾ 2 in. clear pine
30,000 "	2, 3, and 4 in. Oregon plank and scantling
100,000 "	colonial hardwood, shingles, battens, and laths
50,000 "	Baltic deals, 7, 9, and 11 x 3

Cedar in all thicknesses, doors, mahes, architraves, skirting, mouldings, &c.

HARDWOOD, HARDWOOD, HARDWOOD.—The undersigned having cleared out his old stock of Timber, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that having restocked with the best description of colonial hardwood timber, together with posts, rails, palings, laths, shingles, girders, pitch pine T.G. flooring, and T. G. white pine, he is now prepared to supply buildings of any description, either by land or by water, at such prices as to defy competition. N.B. All orders left at my office, Sydney, or at my residence, Lane Cove, will be punctually attended to and supplied with despatch. JOHN BROWN, corner of Sussex and Market streets.

CHEAP ROOFING, CHEAP ROOFING.—Ready-shaped for fixing, from 30s. per square, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanised Iron Guttering and Ridge Capping Manufactory, Bathurst-street East.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf, have for SALE 58,000 best Bangor Slates, all sizes; also,

75,000 FEET White, Pitch, and Kauri Pine Tongued and Grooved Flooring Boards, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch; Ladders.

25,000 FEET Carpenters' Clear White and Oregon Pine Boards; Plaster of Paris.

15,000 FEET Pitch Pine Weatherboards; Palings, Battens, Cement.

1750 BEST Baltic Deals, 9 x 3 and 11 x 3; American Oars, 10 to 22 feet. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

CEDAR. Cedar. Cedar.—GEORGE COOPER'S Timber Depot, Shepherd's Paddocks, Newtown Road, about four hundred yards from Parramatta-street.—Cabinet makers, builders, and contractors will do well to inspect the stock of cedar at the above establishment. The proprietor challenges competition in this trade, and will cut to order, in any quantities, of any dimension, at prices which cannot fail to ensure support, as he feels assured that one transaction will suffice to shew the advantages he possesses in this trade. N.B.—Cabinet makers will see the largest timber in the colony.

COLZA OIL, in drums, on SALE. JOY and CO., Circular Quay.

DUGONG OIL, Dugong Oil, 6s. 6d. per bottle. CHARLES C. FINCH, late J. and E. Rowe, King-st.

FOR SALE, a good Gig Horse: colour, iron grey. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

700 STORE WETHERS FOR SALE.—For SALE at Swamp Oak, the property of Mr. P. Brodie, 700 Store Wethers, from 3 years old to aged. Delivery to be taken on the station, 15 miles from Tamworth, where they can be seen. For particulars apply to ANDREW LODER, executor. Colly Creek, Murrurundi, June 12th.

BUILDING Allotments on one of the choicest sites of the Grafton Estate, at Waverley, to LET on 99 years' leases, at rentals from one to two Shillings a week per allotment. Apply to ALFRED HUSBARD, carpenter and joiner, Waverley.

CHOICE FARMS.—FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, a portion of the well-known NEWINGTON ESTATE, Parramatta and Duck Rivers. Soil, good; abundance of fresh water, water carriage, and about a mile from the Railway Station. For full particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, George-street, corner of Jamison-street

FOR SALE, one of the oldest established Stores in Albury, situated in the leading thoroughfare, and at present doing a large wholesale and retail trade; the intention of the present proprietor to retire from business being the only reason for its disposal. To Sydney and Melbourne houses desirous of establishing a branch in the improving town of Albury, or to parties looking out for a really first-rate investment of capital, this business offers immense advantages, the stock being small at present, but well assorted, embracing in its various branches a carefully laid in stock of the usual requisites of a country store. For terms and particulars connected with the business, address to D. G. E., J. W. and S. Thompson's, 224, Pitt-street.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—For SALE, in Campbelltown, within five minutes walk of the Railway terminus, Two substantial well-built brick Houses, one containing eight, and the other six, large and lofty rooms, with detached kitchens, two-stalled stables, coach-houses, &c.; a constant supply of good water; also, a large garden, in excellent order, well stocked with fruit trees, &c., with more available garden ground all fenced. This property is situated in one of the most salubrious and central parts of the town, and combines the double advantage of a delightful country residence with a first-rate position for business. The impetus and increase of route the railway has given to this previously flourishing township renders this one of the best and surest investments for small capitalists.

Allotments of Land for SALE in the very centre of the township.

For all particulars apply to J. HOPKINS, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Campbelltown, near Railway Terminus.

FOR SALE, several splendid Building Allotments, suitable for genteel residences, being a portion of the Ormonde House Estate, Paddington, four of which have frontages of 26 feet to the South Head Road, by a depth of 115 feet, all the other allotments having a greater depth. The elevated position of the allotments commands an uninterrupted view of the harbour and surrounding scenery. A plan may be seen, and all other particulars obtained on application to T. COWLISHAW, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, that substantial and well-built Inn known as the Queen's Hotel, now in full trade, and let to a respectable tenant at the annual rent of £170.

This house will at all times command a large trade, being situated at the cross roads from Sydney en route to Sutton Forest, Bung Bung, Madgee, Goulbourn, Yass, and on to Melbourne.

It is faithfully built of stone and brick, of three stories, containing 18 lofty and well-ventilated rooms, all furnished.

This property embraces a large detached kitchen, store, blacksmith's shop, stables containing 20 stalls, and sixty acres of land, all securely fenced, with an abundance of water.

It has been leased, and 8½ years are unexpired.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to EGAN and SON, wine and spirit merchants, George-street, opposite the markets, Sydney.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a New Mansion, on the Parramatta River, close to Gladesville Wharf, containing ten rooms, faithfully built, and finished in the best style, with pure water and garden ground; standing on 2 acres 1 rood 14 perches, all fenced in. The above is a delightful spot for a gentleman and family desirous to reside a short distance from Sydney; where health is considered, there cannot be a better locality. Also, Allotments adjoining the above property, having frontages to the main road and river, varying in sizes from half an acre to two and a-half acres each.

Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Macquarie-street North.

Mr. W. G. BURGIS, Woodlands, Ryde.

BURGIS and BOWES, 375, late 284, George-street auctioneers, &c.

Mr. CROTTY, on the ground, Gladesville Wharf.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale Days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident or breaking in horses.

Pair of First-class Carriage Horses,

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, June 24th, at 12 o'clock, the property of a gentleman,

A pair of remarkably fine carriage horses, a perfect black, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, very showy, even steppers, perfectly sound, and in fine condition, and thoroughly broken to saddle or harness.

They are parted with on account of the owner's departure. Are allowed to be the most perfect pair of matched horses in Sydney, and worth the inspection of any gentleman requiring such a pair.

To Breeders of first-class Cattle and others.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER are favoured with instructions from Arthur Hodgson, Esq., General Superintendent of the A. A. Company, to submit to public competition, at their Bazaar, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, June 24th, at 12 o'clock precisely,

"Sirius," a dark roan bull, bred by F. H. Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley Hall, Otley, Yorkshire, calved 8th March, 1856; got by Robinson Crusoe, 10,459, winner of the prize at the Royal Agricultural Society's Meeting at Lewes, 1855, and also the first prize at Y. A. S. Meeting, at Sheffield, 1852, and several other prizes. Sirius's dam, Syllabub, by Bridegroom, 11,203; g. dam Strawberry, by Matchless, 6428; g. g. dam Sprightly, by Boughton, 2868; g. g. g. dam Sweetbriar, by Thorpe, 2787, and so on for 18 generations.

"Flying Duke," a rich roan bull, bred by Edward Lawford, Esq., Lincolnshire, calved January 9th, 1856; got by Duke of Sussex, 12,772, son of Mr. Bates' Duke of Richmond, 7996; dam Little Fawn, by Ucalpho, 13,907; g. dam Peeress, by Lord Stanley, 4269; g. g. dam Red Rose, by Velocipede, 5558; g. g. g. dam Old Red Rose, by Priam, 1453, and so on for 9 generations.

The auctioneers would call particular attention to the sale of the above magnificent stock, as being two as pure bred bulls as it is possible to obtain. They were selected in England by one of the very first judges of cattle from this colony; no expense has been spared; they have been landed in the highest condition, and are open to be shown against any imported stock in the colony.

Messrs. M. and S., having always been selected as the auctioneers for the disposal of all descriptions of imported cattle, would request of their friends not to lose the above opportunity, as they have no further advices at the present time of any other shipment of stock.

Poultry Show.
Pure Dorking Fowls.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

A lot of very choice dorking fowls, the produce of imported English prize birds.

Daily Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

A batch of very well broken young horses, from the noted stud of A. Berry, Esq., Shoalhaven

2 lots from Wollongong, and
20 other horses.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd June.

To Crockeryware Dealers and others.
50 Crates Earthenware, &c.
12 Casks Glassware.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

50 crates earthenware, as under

Toilette sets, newest patterns
Embossed china cups and saucers
Jelly glasses, caraffes and cups
White and gold toilette sets
Flowing blue cups and saucers
Willow plates and dishes
Cut custard cups
Vegetable dishes and covers.
Tulip and princess wines
Tumblers, goblets, &c.

Terms at sale.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, without reserve, at their Rooms, 375, George-street, THIS DAY, 23rd June, at half-past eleven o'clock,

A number of superior quince trees.

Terms, cash.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 375, George-street, THIS DAY, 23rd June, at half-past 11 o'clock,

A number of beautiful life-sized statues of the Muses, Polyhymnia, Euterpe, Urania, Thalia, and Clio, which are true copies of the originals at Florence, and were moulded by a celebrated German sculptor, who took a prize medal at the Great London Exhibition of 1851. These statues are admirably adapted for the embellishment of the gardens or halls of gentlemen's private residences; they are composed of baked clay, and are as hard and durable as marble. As works of art they are beautifully executed, and well worth the inspection of all lovers of the fine arts.

They are now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, until the day of sale.

Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, Bar Fittings, and Stock-in-Trade.

CADRAIN has received instructions from Mr. Black, of the Spread Eagle, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets, to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

Beer engine, spirit fountain, kegs
Gasfittings, large telescope dining table
Chiffonier, pier glasses, oil cloth
Cane seated and other chairs, kitchen utensils and sundries.

All to be cleared off after the sale, as the proprietors are proceeding to the interior.

MR. JOSEPH JAGELMAN has received instructions to sell, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets, on TUESDAY, the 29th of June, at 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with A. Joseph, 110, Pitt-street.

1857. April 27th, coat, trousers, 2 waistcoats, and 2 pieces of muslin. May 14th, 2 dresses and tablecloth. July 1st, plated cut and 4 ornaments. 13th, gold ring. 16th, 2 rings and 2 brooches. August 5th, silver watch No. 7714. 27th, silver card case. 29th, gold chain. 29th, set of dishes. 31st, pair of plate in. September 7th, 2 canes, and silver watch No. 8749. 11th, gold ring. 26th, gold locket, chain, and bracelet. 29th, silver watch No. 4191. October 1st, coat and bag. 3rd, 2 coats, 2 vests and trousers. 6th, coat, gold ring, silver watch No. 4496. 10th, silver watch No. 2139. 12th, silver watch and guard. 19th, 2 gold bracelets and 1 chain. 14th, gold guard. 15th, silver watch No. 6357. 16th, silver watch No. 6789. 17th, cloak. 23rd, box and contents. 24th, gold watch No. 3693, and silver watch No. 547, gold chain, ring, and case. 26th, gold chain and cross. 27th, coat. 29th, dress, 2 frocks, and boots, silver watch No. 9674, dress and visite. 29th, diamond ring and bracelet. 30th, coat, 2 coats and trousers. 31st, gold albert, 2 spoons and case, set of teeth. November 2nd, 3 gold rings. 3rd, coat and trousers. 4th, gold ring. 5th, silver watch and ring. 6th, gold albert. 7th, fiddle and coat. 9th, gold watch No. 4924. 11th, coat. 13th, 2 pairs blankets and quilt. 14th, box and contents. 17th, 4 pairs boots and 2 pairs trousers. 18th, silver watch No. 6534, and guard. 19th, silver watch, No. 49238, ring. 21st, gold watch No. 2010, and chain, 12 forks and 4 spoons, gold watch No. 798, and silver guard, coat and vest, gold ring, pistol, 5 rings, pin, locket, studs, lancets and seal, brooch, ring, and sugar tongs. 25th, silver watch No. 4655, 2 gold chains, 2 gold rings, and brooch, gold ring, 2 gold pins, silver watch No. 45674. 27th, silver watch No. 5857. 30th, 2 coats. December 1, 2 spoons, pair boots. 2nd, silver watch, No. 45705, trousers, vest, and telescope. 4th, pair of hoops. 5th, 6 table cloths, gold rings, dress piece, 2 dozen spoons and nut crackers. 7th, gold watch No. 19416, and silver guard, gold watch. No. 24025, and gold guard. 8th, silver watch No. 1856, and guard. 9th, silver watch No. 6486, and keeper. 15th, 12 pieces. 17th, silver watch No. 69225 silver watch No. 4434, coat. 19th, gold chain, albert. 21st, gold watch No. 1867, silver watch No. 2680. 24th, work box, fluting. 26th, silver watch No. 2344, silver watch and albert, gold ring. 28th, gold buckle, shawl. 29th, dressing case, 2 blankets and 2 quilts. 30th, 2 gold rings, coat, gold watch No. 2331, watch, damaged. 31st, gold watch and chain, flute, silver watch No. 7143, and gold guard. 1858.—January 1st, sextant, silver watch, shawl. 2nd, 2 brooches, silver watch No. 16435. 4th, silver watch, sextant. 2 dresses and visite, silver watch, gold chain and locket. 5th, silver watch No. 6039. 6th, 6 silver spoons. 9th, 2 cases. 11th, gold guard. 12th, silver watch No. 4737, silver watch No. 961. 13th, silver watch No. 16258 and gold albert. 14th, 4 pieces of clothing, silver watch No. 578, telescope. 15

SALES BY AUCTION.

The Entire Cargo of the Abbey, from Hobart Town.
Hobart Town Battens, 8 to 20 feet long.
Auction Sale on the Circular Quay, near the Bridge,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 23rd instant.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 23rd June, immediately after the sale of American timber ex George,
The cargo of the Abbey, from Hobart Town, consisting of
245 battens, 20 feet long
220 ditto, 16 ditto
1129 ditto, 16 ditto
122 ditto, 15 ditto
772 ditto, 14 ditto
942 ditto, 13 ditto
1914 ditto, 12 ditto
180 ditto, 11 ditto
817 ditto, 10 ditto
78 ditto, 9 ditto
260 ditto, 8 ditto.
Terms at sale.

Doors and Sashes, ex Carrington
Best Bangor Slates.
Auction Sale on the East side of the Circular Quay, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd June.
To Builders, Slaters, Contractors, Carpenters, Timber Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 23rd June, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Ex Carrington, just landed,
80 doors, 2½ x 6½, 1½ inch
50 ditto, 2 feet 6 x 6 feet 8, ditto
65 ditto, 2 feet 10 x 6 feet 10, ditto
75 ditto, 3 feet x 7 feet, ditto
9 cases, containing
150 pairs sashes, 16 x 10, 1½ inch.
Also, best BANGOR SLATES.
14,000 24 x 12, duchess
10,000 22 x 12, ditto
15,000 20 x 10, countess
10,000 10 x 8, ladies.
Terms at sale.

Postponement of Sale till
WEDNESDAY, 23rd of June,
In consequence of the inclemency of the weather.
Auction Sale on the east side of the Circular Quay.
The balance of the cargo of selected American Lumber, just landed ex George, from New York.
For peremptory sale, to close the shipment.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received positive instructions from the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, on the east side of the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 23rd June, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of superior selected American lumber, ex George, from New York, to close the shipment, comprising
Pitch pine flooring boards, 1½ inch, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 16 to 34 feet long
Pitch pine flooring boards, 1½ inch, ditto ditto ditto, 16 to 34 feet long
Pitch pine boards, 1 inch, planed one side and one edge, 11 to 19 inches wide, 12 to 28 feet long
Pitch pine boards, 1½ inch, planed one side and one edge, 12 inches wide, 16 to 30 feet long
Pitch pine boards, 1½ inch, planed one side and one edge, 10 to 12 inches wide, 16 to 30 feet long
Pitch pine boards, 2 inch, planed one side and one edge, 12 to 14 inches wide, 16 to 30 feet long
Pitch pine flooring boards, 1 inch, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 16 to 34 feet long
Pitch pine weatherboards, planed one side and both edges, 6 inches wide, in bundles of 12 boards each
Merchantable white pine flooring boards, 1¼ inch, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 8 to 12 inches wide
Clear white spruce pine flooring boards, 1 inch, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 9 to 10 inches wide
Clear white spruce pine battens, 3 x 1, uniform thickness, 12 and 13 feet long
Selected hemlock joists, or scantling, 4 x 3, 11 to 13 feet long
Masons' laths
Window sashes.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Two Days' Important Sale of
Wines, Spirits
Draught and Bottled Ale and Porter,
At the Australian Auction Mart, on
WEDNESDAY, 23rd, and
THURSDAY, 24th June.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Merchants, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 23rd June, at 11 o'clock, and THURSDAY, 24th June, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of their choice stock of wines, spirits, ale, and porter, &c., comprising
Ex Hercules.
VI over P
20 hogsheads Paul and Dastis' pale sherry, very superior.
NBC
5 hogsheads W. Barrisson H. Dantz' dark cognac
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto ditto.
CF
5 hogsheads Cambauld et Fils' dark cognac
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
CP
5 hogsheads Planat and Co.'s dark brandy
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
30 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Northern Eagle.
20 half-pipes Otard, Dupray, and Co.'s pale cognac
6 quarter-pipes ditto ditto
10 half-pipes James Hennessey's ditto
9 quarter-ptpes ditto ditto.
Ex Cherokee.
25 hogsheads superior double diamond port wine
30 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
Ex B. F. Hoxie.
M in diamond
50 cases, each 1 dozen, Kenneth Mackenzie and Co.'s old tom.
KM
23 quarter-casks Gebbitt, Fills, and Co's fine brown cognac.
TB
3 ditto ditto fine brown cognac brandy.
OO over M
21 hogsheads fine brown burgundy brandy.
Ex Governor Morton.
23 hogsheads very superior pale sherries.
Ex Asterion.
10 hogsheads Hunt's single diamond port wine
15 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
31 ditto ditto port wine, double diamond
15 ditto very superior old treble diamond port.
Ex Lobelia.
25 hogsheads "Sazarac de Forge et Fils" dark brandy
5 ditto ditto ditto pale ditto
38 quarter-casks fine old pale sherry.
Ex Redan.
15 hogsheads French brown brandy.
Ex Woollcomoolco.
50 cases, each 1 dozen Page's London-bottled golden sherry.
Ex Nimrod.
10 hogsheads Booth's No. 1 proof gin
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
100 cases ditto ditto ditto
50 green cases, each 12 small bottles, key brand geneva
10 hogsheads Hennessey's brandy
10 ditto best West India rum, 30 o. p.
100 cases, each 1 dozen, Kenneth Mackenzie and Co.'s Scotch whisky.
100 ditto, 2 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Ex El Dorado.
140 casks, each 4 dozen quarts, India pale ale
110 ditto, ditto 3 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
50 ditto, ditto 2 ditto ditto, London porter
10 ditto, ditto 6 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
14 ditto, ditto 5 ditto ditto, ditto ditto.
Ex F. A. Palmer.
100 casks, 4 dozen each, Dunbar's porter, quarts
150 ditto, 4 ditto ditto, ditto ale, ditto.
Ex Phœnician.
100 hogsheads Bass' No. 3 Burton ale, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

259 Prime York Hams.
Just landed, ex Centurion.
Auction Sale, THURSDAY MORNING.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Centurion,
21 cases, each 12, prime York hams.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Boots and Shoes.
☞ Homan and Davies'.
Splendid Goods,
Now landing, ex Centurion, and Maid of Judah.
One Hundred and Fifty Trunks for Auction Sale, on MONDAY, 28th June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 28th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,
150 trunks boots and shoes, from the celebrated houses of Dreyer and Homan's, carefully selected for the present market.
Particulars will appear in future advertisements.

To Watermen, Gentlemen Amateurs, and others.
A Splendid New Wager Boat,
☞ Built by Messenger,
Only Just Landed.
For Sale on WEDNESDAY, 23rd June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the east side of the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 23rd June, at half-past 2 o'clock, prompt,
One of Messenger's best London-built wager-boats, 28 feet long, brass mounted.
May be seen at the east side of the Circular Quay, on the day of Sale.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Price's No. 1 Belmont Sperm Candles.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex Czar, Captain Cockburn, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Czar,
72 boxes Price's belmont candles, each 26 lbs., much damaged by sea water
120 boxes ditto ditto ditto, slightly damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Fine New Potherts.
Just landed, ex Lady Head.

THURSDAY, 24th June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at half past 10 o'clock,
34 barrels fresh filberts.
Terms at sale.

Currants, Raisins, Almonds, Macontais
Figs, French Plums &c.
Just landed, ex Isabella C. Jones.

For Unreserved Sale, THURSDAY MORNING.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Isabella C. Jones,
15 barrels new Patras currants
111 half-boxes Elemi raisins
10 boxes Jordan almonds
300 half-boxes muscatel raisins
864 ½-boxes ditto
150 boxes fine new figs
389 ditto ditto ditto
7 cases French plums.
Terms at sale.

Fine Old Manilla Cigars.
The Best Sample in the Colony.
To Tobacconists, Grocers, Shippers, Country Buyers, and Storekeepers.
Auction Sale, THURSDAY MORNING.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned parcels of fine old Manilla cigars, really the finest in the colony, and particularly suitable weights, being only 77 lbs. per case.
30 cases No. 2 Havannah-shaped Manilas
30 cases No. 2 cheroots.
Terms at sale.

Coarse and Fine Liverpool Salt.
To Grocers, Butchers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
25 tons coarse Liverpool salt
20 ditto fine ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

60 Tons Pampanga Sugar.
For positive Sale, THURSDAY, 24th June,
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
60 tons Pampanga sugar.
Terms at sale.

North Wilts Loaf Cheese
Cheddar Cheese.
Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 24th June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Isabella C. Jones,
25 cases Wilts loaf cheese
10 ditto Cheddar ditto.
Terms at sale.

Ex Tickler, from South Sea Islands.
Preserved Bananas.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
About 5 cwt. preserved bananas.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Tailors, Milliners, and Country Buyers.
Well-assorted shipment Winter Slops, Drapery, Haberdashery, &c., for unreserved sale.

On FRIDAY, 25th June, at the Australian Auction Mart.
All in original Packages.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, FRIDAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of the choice shipments of winter drapery, slops, &c., just arrived ex Centurion.
Full particulars will appear in a future issue.

English Bacon.
Just landed, ex Isabella C. Jones.
To Grocers, Provision Dealers, Storekeepers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
10 cases middles prime English bacon.
Terms at sale.

City Property.
Snug Brick Cottage for a Working Man.
Positive Unreserved Sale.

G. F. BAKER will sell by auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, Pitt and Bridge streets, on MONDAY, the 28th June, at 12 o'clock,
A substantial Brick Cottage, together with yard at the rear; water laid on; situate in May-street, immediately opposite the distillery, Parramatta-street; the cottage is built on about 24 feet frontage. The front room could be divided into two.
To the working man this offers a rare opportunity. Title perfect. Will be sold without any reserve.
For further particulars, and to view the same, apply to the Auctioneer, Pitt and Bridge streets.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Steenson, of the publichouse known as the Help-Me-through-the-World, Glebe Road,
Household Furniture, Pictures, Bar-fittings, and Fixtures, Beer and Spirit Engines, Stock-in-trade, Wines, Spirits, and Ale, &c.

G. F. BAKER has received instructions from Adam Wilson, Esq., official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on the premises of the above insolvent, known as the Help-Me-through-the-World, Glebe Road, on THURSDAY, the 24th June, 1858, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, consisting of tables, chiffoniers, easy chair, couches, engravings, glass and china ware, beds and bedding, washstands and fixtures, tables and glasses, chest of drawers, chairs, kitchen table, cupboard, utensils, &c., together with counter, shelves, beer, and spirit engines, kegs, &c. Also,
Spirits, wines, ale, porter, &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY.—Excellent Launceston Hay, just landed ex S. S. Pirate.
Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Auction Sale of the above, at the Stores of Messrs. Anderson and Co., Circular Quay. No reserve.
JOHN GODFREY COHEN, auctioneer.

Damaged Boots and Shoes.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, TO-MORROW (Thursday), June 24th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Centurion, Robert Murray, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
J W, in diamond,
§ 579— 9 dozen ankle boots
582—10 ditto cashmere boots
597— 7 ditto kid web boots
599— 4 ditto kid b. boots.
Terms, cash.

Prime Launceston Hay.
Hay and Corn Dealers, Shippers, and others should not let such an excellent opportunity pass them of replenishing their stocks with the finest lot of hay now in the market.
Just landed ex steamship Pirate.
Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at Anderson and Co.'s Stores, Circular Wharf (near the Commissariat Stores), THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 23rd, 1858, at 2 o'clock precisely,
200 trusses of the best Launceston hay, without the slightest reserve.
The whole of the above superior hay was expressly ordered and selected for the present requirements of this market. Buyers are particularly invited to inspect the same, now on view at Anderson and Co.'s Stores.
Terms at sale.

Oil Paintings.
From Lord Northcote's Collection, in elegant Gold Frames.
To Gentlemen Connoisseurs and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, June 25th, 1858,
The undermentioned handsome oil paintings, from Lord Northcote's collection, viz.,
Death of Joseph, by A. Del. Sarto
Interior of a stable, by Herring, senior
Landscape Scene in Cornwall, by Vickers
Small Landscape, with cattle, by James Peel.
The whole to be sold—No reserve.
The above will be on view, on and after TO-MORROW, Thursday.
Terms at sale.

Handsome White and Black Marble Slabs,
Suitable for Verandahs, Halls, Churches, &c.
To Architects, Builders, Contractors, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, June 25th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of very handsome black and white marble slabs, nicely suited for halls, churches, verandahs, &c.
Also, 2264 stone jars, assorted, in ½, 1, 2 gallons.
Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Sale of
Axminster Carpets and Rugs
Drawing-room Suites
Brass Bedsteads
Papier Mache Goods, &c., &c.
To Upholsterers, Drapers, Warehousemen, Shippers, Storekeepers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, June 25th, 1858, at 11 o'clock,
35 packages of the above goods,
CARPETS.
10 patent Axminster carpets, with borders, each 19 3 x 16 9
75 hearthrugs.
FURNITURE.
Rosewood drawing-room suites, covered with satin and tabaret
Brass bedsteads, palliasse
Hair mattress, bolsters, and pillows
Arabian bedstead, palliasse and mattress
Patent iron bedsteads,
PAPIER MACHE WARE.
Bellows, 4½, 5, 5½
Patent spring binders
Enamelled wood boxes
Bronze inkstands
Rosewood ditto
Mahogany boxes of knives
Card baskets
Rosewood letter racks
Cedar card trays, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Order of Sale.
WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant.

To Flour Factors, Bakers, Grocers, Corn Merchants, Livery Stablekeepers, Dairymen, Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street, at 11 o'clock,
In lots to suit purchasers—
MAIZE.
700 bushels, more or less, prime ninety-day maize, ex Kempsey Packet, and ready for immediate shipment
300 bushels maize, various samples, suitable for the trade and others.
FLOUR.
20 tons very superior fine flour
Several tons flour, inferior.
WHEAT.
26 bags wheat.
BRAN.
2000 bushel very fine prime Adelaide bran
1000 ditto ditto Sydney ditto
Sharps, pollard, and tailings.
HAY.
100 bales Lucerne and oaten hay, various brands.
TOBACCO.
10 tierces very superior colonial twist tobacco.
HONEY.
A quantity of superior honey.
BEEF.
2 tierces mess beef.

On the Wharf, at 3 o'clock,
Assorted cargoes of colonial hardwood, and
1 excellent waterman's skiff, complete, large size.
Terms at sale.

Waterman's Skiff.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their wharf (Union Wharf), adjoining the H. R. N. S. N. Company
One waterman's skiff, with rudder, mast and sail, paddles, &c., complete.
Terms, cash.

Colonial Hardwood Timber.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by public auction, at their Wharf (Union Wharf), adjoining the H. R. N. S. N. Company,
Assorted cargoes of colonial hardwood timber, consisting of joists, scantling, flooring and weather boards, battens, shingles, laths, posts and rails, paling, &c.; also,
A quantity of Baltic deals, cut
Doors, window sashes, mantelpieces, &c.
Terms at sale.

Lease, Pictures, Stock, Household Furniture.
In the Insolvent Estate of Joseph Wolstenholme, Publican, Corner of Market and Sussex streets.
By order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by public action, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, on the premises of Joseph Wolstenholme, corner of Market and Sussex streets, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following, viz:—
Lease, bar fittings and fixtures
Stock-in-trade and utensils
Household furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Joseph Wyatt, by order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.

Paraphernalia, Scenery, Properties
Sets of Banquet Furniture
Pier Glasses, Horsehair and Damask Chairs and Sofas
Bouquet Tables, Stage Tables and Carpets
Superior Musical Instruments, Music Books, and sundries.

F. BRADLY has received instructions from the official assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the premises, Prince of Wales Theatre, on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following most
Extensive and valuable paraphernalia and properties
Elegant sets of banquet furniture
Pier glasses
Horsehair and damask chairs and sofas
Banquet tables
Stage tables and carpets
Superior musical instruments
Music books, and sundries.
Terms cash.—No reserve.

Scotch Oats.
Damaged by salt water.
On account of whom it may concern.
At Towns' Wharf, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock precisely.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, as above,
Ex Lady Head, Hicks, master, from London, more or less damaged by sea water,
F—100 bags oats, each 2½ bushels, 250 bushels.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice
Bright Steel Drawing-room Grates
Ditto ditto Fenders and Fire-irons
Ironmongery
Saddlery, &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
General invoice of the above goods; also,
Damaged iron bedsteads, and pianoforte fittings.
Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

DAILY HORSE SALES.—Mr. S. WOOLLER continues to sell by auction daily, at 11 o'clock, at his Repository, Pitt-street, opposite the Mayor Inn (no entrance fee charged),
Horses, carts, gigs, harness, &c.
No fee for entrance charged.
Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.
Cash advances, without interest, on property sent for unreserved sale.
SAMUEL WOOLLER, horse auctioneer, Pitt-street.

Horses, Carts, Gigs, &c.
THIS DAY.

Wooller's New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, between Messrs. Burt and Co.'s and Martyn and Schroder's Horse Bazaars, opposite the Mayor Inn.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Bay horse, 5 years old, 16 hands high, warranted sound, subject to trial, gig and harness, in good order
One handsome dapple grey horse, good in gig and carriage, a lady's
4 carriage horses, warranted, with a trial
6 stock horses, with saddles and bridles
A team of three cart horses, with dray and harness
40 good town and country horses, suitable for all buyers
Horses and carts, gigs, carriages, trucks, saddlery, &c.

Unredeemed Pledges.
13th Victoria, Cap 17.
In accordance with the Pawnbroker's Act.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Auction Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 30th June, at 11 o'clock, and following days until the whole is cleared off,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges pawned with Messrs. W. G. and A. Moore, on the following specified dates,
1856.
Sept. 12—Gold watch 16799, and guard
Nov. 21—Gold watch 10336, and guard
Dec. 4—Gold-mounted walking stick
Diamond pin
Silver snuff box
17—9 books
1857.
Jan. 7—Gold chain
Silver watch
13—Gold watch 3099, guard and ring
15—Gold watch 3917
16—Silver-keyed flute (in case)
23—Diamond brooch
Mar. 7—Gold watch 1861
10—Gold watch 20758, and albert chain
14—Musical box, 2 silver guards and brooch
18—Fish slice and ladle
Ottoman, box
April 6—Silver watch 504
28—Box of wearing apparel
May 4—Silver watch 764 and gold ring
20—Double-barrel gun
June 11—6 silver tea-spoons
12—2 gold rings and 2 brooches
13—Gold watch 1560
Silver watch 67465
16—5 silver cups, knife, fork, and spoon
17—Silver watch 2949
Box, containing 24 surgical books and clothing
19—Set studs and 2 spoons
23—Gold watch and guard
27—5 books
July 1—Silver watch 1557, and guard
2—5 dessert knives and forks, 7 teaspoons, 10 large spoons, and 5 forks
4—Gold watch 46099
Brooch and chain
8—2 violins and bows
Silver watch 9942
16—Ring
17—Flutina
20—Gold watch 5234
21—Silver watch 9696, and chain
22—Silver watch 7842
8 books
23—Box of clothing
25—Gold watch 26400
31—Gold guard and locket
Silver teapot, sugar basin, cream jug, 3 cups, muffin tray, fish slice, 2 tablespoons, 2 dessert ditto, 1 pap boat, 1 muffineer, 2 pairs sugar tongs, 2 salt spoons
6 table spoons, 5 teaspoons, and 5 forks
Oil painting
Aug. 1—Set diamond studs, 2 gold watches, 3653, 25925, and 2 gold chains
2 cases of instruments
Gold watch 437, and gold guard
Silver watch 6398
3—Silver watch and gold guard
Silver watch 1880
5—Silver cup, diamond ring, box sundries and 2 boxes specimens
Ring
Card case, brooch, and necklace
13—Pair trousers, book, vest, &c.
Silver ladle and 3 silver forks
Coat
2 table spoons and 4 tea spoons
Silver watch 1686
15—Silver watch 6482
Coat and vest
2 vests and pair trousers
16—2 coats and vest
20—Gold watch 22239 (in case)
Gold coin
21—Box of sundry jewellery
24—2 shawls and brooch
2 pairs trousers and vest
25—Clock
Silver watch 3067
26—Gold watch 994, chain, and pencil-case
27—Dress
29—Gold watch 32107, and guard
Bracelet, guard, and lancet case
2 coats and 3 vests
31—Silver watch 736, and gold guard
Sept. 1—2 pistols
4—Silver watch
5—Silver watch 15047, and guard
4 silver mugs
7 silver spoons and 3 forks
7—Coat, vest, and trousers
Watch 1618, and chain
Dress
Snuff-box, silver watch 236, and musical box
8—Gold watch 29091, and guard
9—Silver watch 53655, and gold guard
10—Chest drawers
13—Pianoforte
Silver watch 9257, and guard
Cramp
14—Revolver
15—Overcoat
16—Silver watch 10318
18—Silver snuff-box, and gold ring
Gold ring
Velvet mantle and gold guard
Flageolet
19—Lot forks and spoons
Ring, and 2 brooches
21—Silver teapot, and stand
Gold guard
Cloth mantle
Violin
Silver watch 206
22—Velvet mantle
Picture, frocks, &c.
24—Silk dresses
Necklace
25—Coat
Gun
Ring
28—2 silver pencil cases
Gold locket (in case)
Gold guard
29—Dress
Oct. 3—Telescope
Silver watch 4006, and guard
Gold albert chain
5—Silver watch, brooch, and gold ring
6—Gold watch 1825
Violoncello
7—4 coats, pair trousers, and vest
Silk dress
8—Picture
10—Silver watch 4805
3 dresses
13—2 gold rings
Silver watch 8979, and chain
13—Silver watch 15175
14—Brooch and gold ring
Silver watch and albert chain
15—Ring and musical box
17—Silver watch 9633, and guard
19—6 pairs boots, &c.
20—2 pairs gold buttons, 4 ditto studs, ring and seal
22—Gold watch 1791, and guard
Ring
24—Cloak
Piece of silk, marked 113 yards
Gold watch and guard
Ring
Pin
26—Knife, fork, and spoon, in case
Silver watch 5400
Frock coat
27—Piece of silk
Box and contents
28—Piece of silk
29—72 gold rings, in case
2 rings
2 rings
2 shawls and pair shoes
30—2 gold rings
31—Silver watch, gold guard, and ring
Gold guard and pencil case
Gold watch 30808, and guard
Gold ring. Also,
Sundry small pledges.
Terms, cash.

Seasonable Clothing, Jewellery, and Sundries

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Pilot overcoats
Ditto trousers
Beaver ditto and coats, and
About 5 trunks of new and second-hand wearing apparel.
Also,
Gold and silver lever watches
Ditto and ditto guards
Signet and ladies' gold rings
Keepers and wedding ditto
Brooches and other jewellery.
Terms, cash.

Drapery, Slops, Clothe, Shirts, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. William Burne, Tailor and Draper.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.

F. R. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 550, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, THIS DAY, 23rd June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade of
Drapery, slops, cloths, shirts, hats, caps, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Drapery, Slops, Clothe, Hats, Sundries, &c.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Steenson.
By order of Adam Wilson, Esq., Official Assignee.

F. R. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, George-street, Haymarket, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock,
The stock in trade of drapery, slops, clothing, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture Sale.

MR. CHARLES CARR has been instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 11, King-street West, THIS DAY, the 23rd of June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
All the furniture of a boarding-house, comprising sideboards, chiffoniers, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dining, dressing, and kitchen tables, looking-glasses and pictures, chairs, bedsteads and bedding, kitchen utensils, sundries, &c.

Extensive Sale of Seasonable Drapery, Millinery, Slops, Hats, &c.
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, June 23rd.

To Merchants, Shippers, Warehousemen, Drapers, Milliners, Outfitters, &c., &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his New Sale Rooms, 293, George-street (near the Royal Hotel), THIS DAY, June 23rd, at half-past 10 o'clock, as usual, without reserve,
Now landing, ex Centurion, and Maid of Judah, about 75 packages, consisting of
72 and 36 inches grey domestics
Shirtings and longcloths
Rolled jaconets
Drab and black moreens
9-8 fancy prints
Rough hollands, huckaback towels
10-4 white counterpanes, Crimean shirts
White and regatta shirts W. and B.
Underclothing and baby linen
Cotton diapers, linen damasks
7-8 gents' cambric handkerchiefs, gossamer falls
Coloured coburgs, wiry skirts
French habits, kid gloves, damaged
Lambswool and merino vests
White dimities and drills
Welsh flannels
Coutille stays, whisker blonds
Fancy bonnet ribbons
Velvet ribbons, black satins
Rich fancy bonnets, trimmed
Ditto caps
Black Paris, felt, and Panama hats
Chinchilla and ermine furs, in sets
Artificial flowers, feathers
Sewed muslins in great variety
White cotton hose, Aberdeen half hose
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 wood and fancy oil baize
Men's doeskin and black cloth coats and trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Brown and blue pilot chesterfields
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 Witney blankets
Ditto blue and scarlet ditto
3-bushel bags, bran ditto.
Terms at sale.
N. B.—The sale will commence at half-past 10 o'clock, and be continued throughout the day. The goods will be sold as far as practicable in original packages. Intending purchasers are desired to be punctual in their attendance.

Damaged 8-4 Greys, Chesterfield and Shooting Coats, Serge Shirts, Blankets, &c.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his New Sale Rooms, 293, George-street (near the Royal Hotel), THIS DAY, June 23rd, at 12 o'clock prompt,
4 cases chesterfield and shooting coats
1 bale 8-4 greys
1 bale blue and scarlet serge shirts
1 bale Witney blankets.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Burton Ale.
On account of whom it may concern.
Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 24th June.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed to sell by auction, at the stores in Queen's-place, lately occupied by Messrs. Macintosh and Hirst, on THURSDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
64 hogsheads Worthington and Robinson's No. 3 Burton ale
All more or less pricked.
Terms, cash.

Worthington and Robinson's Burton Ale.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed to sell by auction, at the Stores in Queen's-place, opposite Commercial-buildings, on THURSDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 hogsheads No. 3 Burton Ale (Worthington and Robinsons),
Recently landed.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Muriel and Miller.
By order of the Official Assignee.
NORWOOD AND PETERSHAM.
Cottage and Land on Norwood Hill, close to the Railway Station.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from A. Wilson, Esq., official assignee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable corner piece of land, situate at Norwood, Petersham, having frontages of 80 FEET to AUDLEY-STREET, and 105 FEET to CHESTER-PLACE, on which is erected a spacious weatherboard Verandah COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, lobby, and detached kitchen, the whole enclosed with a secure paling fence.
☞ The above cottage is not completely finished, but a very small outlay in plastering the inside would render it a very comfortable and respectable residence. The position is not excelled on this beautiful estate, and commands an extensive view at once grand and comprehensive. It is but a few yards from the residence of Russell Jones, Esq., and the Petersham Railway Station.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c., &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

FIVE ACRES LAND, NEAR BONDI.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 23rd June,
A valuable block of land in the neighbourhood of Sydney, PARISH of ALEXANDRIA, near Bondi, and adjoining F. Knight's fifty-acre block.
The block of land is bounded by the ocean, and commands a magnificent view.

CHOICE 20-ACRE FARM, LANE COVE.
TITLE—unquestionable.
TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 23rd June,
A neat little farm, containing about 20 acres 28 perches, more or less, and situate near to the Roman Catholic Church; being about 10 miles from St. Leonard's, with a good frontage to the main road. This is really A CHOICE LANE COVE FARM, the land being nearly as level as a bowling green, with a fine black soil.
Full particulars as to the locality, &c., may be obtained at MORT and CO'S, the Rooms, Pitt-street.

VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE SALE of SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 23rd June,
ICKWELL VILLA, North Shore
4 HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS, Miller and Blue streets, St Leonard's
4 BLOCKS of LAND between Bondi and the Lighthouse
2 BLOCKS of LAND, Silex Estate, North Shore
5 ACRES of LAND, near Bondi
A BLOCK of LAND, Town of Parramatta
A BUILDING ALLOTMENT, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills
FARM (15 acres), Bankstown, Liverpool Road
A BLOCK of LAND, Parramatta Road, near Weedon's
A BLOCK of LAND, Snail's Bay, Balmain; water frontage
20-ACRE FARM, Lane Cove.
MORT and CO.

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.
A Valuable Block of Land known as MARVIN'S ALLOTMENT, having frontage to both the Sydney Road or Church-street, and to Campbell-street, together with the Buildings thereon.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 23rd June,
That block of land situate in the Town of Parramatta containing, as per deed, 1 rood 25 perches, more or less, and well known as Marvin's allotment. It has a frontage of 86 links, more or less, to the Sydney Road or Church-street, and also a frontage of ONE CHAIN to Campbell-street. Upon it are erected an old wooden building, and the stone foundations for a house have also been laid.
☞ This property is at the entrance to the town of Parramatta from the Sydney side, and has a FRONTAGE to the PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARE, as well as to Campbell-street.
It is for positive sale, so that speculators in that neighbourhood have a chance of a bargain.

Block of Land, CLEVELAND-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
FARM, BANKSTOWN, LIVERPOOL ROAD.
BLOCK OF LAND, PARRAMATTA ROAD, near Weedon's.
TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 23rd June,
The following valuable parcels of land—
LOT 1. A Block of Land, at Surry Hills, having about 43½ feet frontage to Cleveland-street, by about 173 feet in depth. It is situate a little beyond the Boundary Stone Inn.
LOT 2. 15½ ACRES, more or less, on the Liverpool Road, in the parish of Bankstown, being part of Farrell's grant of 100 ac

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

ARTICLES OF FOOD INSPECTION BILL.

The Select Committee appointed by your honorable House on the 15th day of April, to consider the provisions of a Bill intituled, "A Bill to prevent the sale, within the County of Cumberland, of provisions unfit for the food of man," proceeded to hear evidence on the several matters contained in that Bill, and have now agreed to the following report:—

It appears that a large proportion of articles of food used in daily consumption are unwholesome and injurious to health; but our attention has been principally directed to flour, which the witnesses all acknowledge is, from time to time, of a mixed character in undefined proportions. The evidence goes to prove, that "a great deal arrives here unfit for use, and is disposed of in some way or other." Very considerable quantities of flour, imported by merchants and speculators, are stored for use, awaiting a more favourable market, and become, before that period arrives, either from damp or excessive heat, wholly unfit for human consumption. A great part of this flour is stated to be mixed with sound flour by the millers, and the rest often disposed of ostensibly for the use of pigs; but there is strong reason to believe that it is sold to those bakers who sell cheap bread to the poor, and who mix it with a sufficient quantity of good flour to enable them to bake it into loaves. Serious illness has been caused by the use of this kind of flour amongst working men and others.

All the witnesses agree in the necessity of appointing inspectors; and your committee are clearly of opinion that the powers of such officers should be extended to the right of entry into any place where flour is kept. The fact, generally attested, that flour becomes diseased, either from time or improper storage, renders this inspectorial power absolutely necessary to the effectual working out of the proposed law.

It is proposed that shops and stalls, where provisions are openly exposed for sale, should be liable to entry by the inspector, without notice or warrant, at all hours during which business is carried on; but that warehouses should not be entered, except under warrant obtained from a justice, on information upon oath that unwholesome or deleterious articles of food are believed to be stored there. We find that similar regulations as to entry are prescribed by the Act of Parliament for the "Removal of Nuisances, and the Prevention of Diseases—18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 121."

Your committee are further of opinion that the facility of applying to a competent practical chemist, or other skilled person, on any emergency or doubtful point, would be of considerable importance to the inspector, and would tend to give confidence to the public.

Other unsound and deleterious articles of food, such as hams, bacon, butter, cheese, dried fruits, &c., are spoken of as exposed for sale at auction rooms, or in the public thoroughfares on Saturday evenings. These would come under the prompt control of the inspector, whilst the power of supervision given under the Bakers and Adulterated Beer and Spirits Acts, might be extended to them with advantage.

During the progress of our inquiry we have formed the opinion that the operation of this Bill should be extended to the whole of the colony.

The result of the inquiry before your committee has induced them to remodel the whole of the Bill, and in its amended form they submit it for the consideration and approval of your honorable House.

Henry Grattan Douglass, Chairman.
Legislative Council Chambers, Sydney, 18th June, 1858.

SNAG BOAT FOR RIVER MURRAY.

Chief Secretary, South Australia, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Adelaide, 20th May, 1858.

Sir,—By instructions from His Excellency Sir R. G. MacDonnell, I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Government of New South Wales, copy of a communication received from the Commissioner of Public Works in this colony, covering a report on the condition and capabilities of the snag boat recently constructed near Echuca, at the expense of the Government of South Australia, for the purpose of assisting to clear away the impediments at present existing in the bed of the River Murray.

The successful prosecution of this work may be regarded as necessary to the development of a route for the cheap transit of goods and produce to and from the interior of New South Wales, whilst its cost, if divided amongst the colonies interested, will be trifling when compared with the advantages which must accrue to the resident population. I am, therefore, confident that these reasons will induce the Government of New South Wales to take part in the scheme proposed in the letter of the Commissioner of Public Works of South Australia, dated 15th July, 1857.

I may add that, from data furnished to this Government, more than 5000 tons of goods were forwarded during the season of 1857-8 up the river Murray for the consumption of the settlers and others in the interior of New South Wales and Victoria; and there exist good grounds for believing that, were the impediments to the safe navigation of the river removed, the cost of the transit of these commodities would be much reduced, and the supplies consequently furnished to the consumers at a proportionately reduced price.

I have, &c.,
W. Younghusband, Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Return to an order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st May, 1858, "That there be laid upon the table of this House)—1. A return shewing the date of the establishment of the Government Printing Office, and the amount of the working expenses of that office for each year during its existence. 2. The number of persons in situations of trust or authority, the number of journeymen compositors, the number of journeymen pressmen, the number of apprentices, and the number of other persons employed in that office, in the month of July of the years 1850, 1852, 1854, and 1856, and in the month of April 1858. 3. The salaries paid to the persons in situations of trust or authority, and the rates paid to the working hands, at the respective periods mentioned. 4. The total expenditure for machinery and material, and the total expenditure for repairs and erection of buildings, during the existence of the establishment."

Nos. 1 and 4.

A Return shewing the annual amount of the working expenses of the Government Printing Office, from its establishment, on the 14th December, 1840, to 31st December, 1857, and the expenditure, during the same period, for machinery and materials, and for repairs and erection of buildings.

Year.	No. 1. Establishment expenses.				No. 2. Machinery and materials.			Repairs and erection of buildings.		
1840	£21	15	4	.....						
1841	1,624	7	5	.....	£1,757	7	5	£156	2	10
1842	1,809	11	4	.....	133	6	7			
1843	1,559	2	0	.....	357	7	0	53	4	11
1844	1,200	7	4	.....	388	18	1	53	0	0
1845	1,257	2	2	.....	187	0	11	34	18	6
1846	1,396	0	2	.....	162	9	3	85	0	11
1847	1,449	1	6	.....	543	12	0	65	1	4
1848	1,723	11	8	.....	193	1	2	39	13	6
1849	1,909	18	0	.....	455	13	6	131	15	9
1850	2,182	13	1	.....	328	13	1			
1851	2,522	9	11	.....	233	0	9	299	0	8
1852	3,366	5	3	.....	1,136	16	0	73	0	4
1853	7,057	18	2	.....	109	9	4	77	19	5
1854	7,011	13	5	.....	615	18	11	18	17	0
1855	9,813	2	7	.....	646	13	10	*3,475	14	10
1856	11,135	19	2	.....	404	8	4	*3,351	1	3
1857	+13,199	14	11	.....	21,551	8	6	325	5	0
					9,414	14	8	8,239	14	0
					£17,654	8	8			

* Including payments to the amount of £6000, provided for under 18 Victoria, No. 35, for the erection of a new Government Printing Office.

† Includes £736 8s. 6d. for the bookbinding department, first established in this year.

‡ Includes £852 5s. 3d. for binding tools and materials.

W. C. Mayne, Auditor-General.
Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
7th June, 1858.

Nos. 2 and 3.

A Return showing the number of persons in situations of trust or authority, the number of journeymen compositors, the number of journeymen pressmen, the number of apprentices, and the number of other persons employed in that office in the month of July of the years 1850, 1852, 1854, and 1856, and in the month of April, 1858; with the salaries paid to the persons in situations of trust or authority, and the rates paid to the working hands, at the respective periods mentioned:—

July, 1851.—Government printer, £200 per annum; overseer, 9s. per day; accountant, £150 per annum; compositors, 3 at 6s., 6 at 5s. per day; pressmen, 1 at 6s. 6d., 2 at 5s. per day; publisher, 1 at 5s. per day; apprentices, 1 at 2s. 6d, 3 at 2s. 4d., 1 at 2s. 2d., 10 at 2s., 4 at 1s. 10d., 4 at 1s. 8d. per day. Total employed, 39.

July, 1852.—Government printer £250, overseer £200, accountant £200 per annum; 16 compositors at 10s. per day; 6 pressmen at 10s. per day; 1 publisher at 10s. per day; 2 apprentices at 3s. 6d., 6 at 3s., 21 at 2s. 6d. per day. Total employed, 55.

July, 1854.—Government printer £316 13s. 4d., overseer £300, accountant £266 13s. 4d. per annum; 4 compositors at 15s. 4d., 11 at 13s. 4d., and 6 at 12s. per day; pressmen, 2 at 13s. 4d., and 4 at 12s. per day; 1 reader at 10s. per day; 1 publisher at 12s. per day; apprentices, 1 at 8s., 3 at 6s., 1 at 5s. 4d., 6 at 4s., 4 at 3s. 6d., 4 at 6s. 8d., and 4 at 3s. per day. Total employed, 55.

July, 1856.—Government printer £466 13s. 4d., overseer £350, and accountant £350 per annum; compositors, 4 at 15s. 4d., 10 at 13s. 4d., and 14 at 12s. per day; 3 pressmen at 13s. 4d per day; 1 reader at 13s. 4d. per day; 1 publisher, at 12s. per day; 3 mechanists, at 10s. per day; apprentice., 2 at 8s. 4d., 1 at 6s., 1 at 5s. 4d., 3 at 5s., 5 at 3s. 6d., 5 at 4s., and 4 at 3s. per day. Total employed, 60.

April, 1858.—Government printer, £700; overseer, £450; and accountant, £400 per annum; compositors, 4 at 15s. 4d., 10 at 13s. 4d., 15 at 12s., and 1 at 10s per day; 3 pressmen, at 13s. 4d. per day; readers, 1 at 13s. 4d., 1 at 12s per day; 3 mechanists at 12s. per day; 3 assistants at 10s. per day; apprentices and others, 2 at 8s., 1 at 6s. 8d., 5 at 5s., 1 at 4s., 2 at 4s. 6d., 1 at 3s. 6d., 10 at 3s., and 4 at 2s. per day; foreman of binding and publishing room, £250 per annum; binders, 3 at 12s. per day; 1 folder and 2 stitchers at 5s. per day; 1 apprentice at 6s. 8d. per day.

Note.—In the years 1850 and 1852, the Government printer, overseer, and accountant had quarters found them, with fuel and light; in the year 1854, the Government printer and accountant, and not the overseer, had quarters and fuel; neither of the beforementioned officers now have quarters found them. The increase of wages to compositors and pressmen, from 10s. to 12s. per diem, commenced in June, 1853. In the year 1856, responsible government was introduced, and the printing for a second House of the Legislature commenced. In the year 1857, the binding establishment and the postage-stamp printing office were added to the establishment.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

(From the Times, 10th April.)

We yesterday had occasion to compliment the House of Commons on the plain style of speaking now adopted on the subject of national defences. Not to be outdone, our hereditary legislators spoke their minds quite as freely last night on the system of passports. Both the present and the late Foreign Secretary, as well as Lord Grey, treated the affair much as we should the requirements of some barbaric tribe, which it might be difficult to resist, though they were never so ridiculous and unnecessary. In fact, in this matter of passports we have much the same difficulty with the French and the Celestial Empires. The difference is only one of degree. China excludes us altogether, as far as it can; and when we push our way in by blows or by diplomacy, we have to encounter the more subtle opposition of ten thousand forms and ceremonies, which we can never master. We make the attempt in the most perfect good faith, and with childlike simplicity, but only degrade ourselves in the eyes of the silken savages as well as our own. The whole thing is contrary to our genius, and we end with the conviction that we had better have let it alone. That is the precise danger of all attempts to work the passport system so as to suit the convenience of the British traveller without hurting the prejudices or the pocket of the French official. It is assumed across the channel that the Englishman must carry a passport, which he is bound to produce on any occasion, and which must tell the tale of his travels. Our public men weary and degrade themselves with the attempt to make this no inconvenience. The question is how to hit both these objects. So far there is little prospect of our being able to do so. The Englishman dislikes a "ticket-of-leave" altogether. He dislikes it as he would dislike having to crawl, or lick the dust, or make a certain number of obeisances, or observe a load of etiquette, in Siam, or China, or Madagascar. Nothing will reconcile him to it, for it admits of no compromise. Tell him that you have made it quite easy, that he has only just to touch the ground once with his knee, only just to take up a little dust and put his hand to his mouth, only just to bob once at the door and once before the footstool of his barbaric Majesty, or that it will be enough if his moonshee does all this for him, or that he has only to ask to be excused and make a trifling payment, it matters not, he doesn't like the thing in any shape whatever. He likes it still less when he is told that the very people before whom he is required to do these humiliations think them utterly absurd, and wonder at his compliance. It does not improve matters to be told that the personage who won't admit you without a label round your neck thinks it an idle ceremony, and only retains it because his servants make it a pretence for some trifling extortion.

Let us see what relief is now promised the British traveller. If you reside in London or the interior you have now a greater variety of means of identification at your command. If you have no account at a bank, and are not of the same politics as the mayor, and have no acquaintance with the country magistrates, you may resort to a clerical friend. Should you be a Dissenter, it is enough to have the word of your minister that you are what you pretend to be. As it is possible you may be a Churchman, and still on cool terms with your clergyman, you may go to your solicitor, whom you are supposed to be always only too happy to consult. If you are afraid of having to pay 6s. 8d., you may go to your physician or your surgeon. Even these, however, may expect fees. What, then, remains? A notary. Not one Englishman in a hundred knows what a notary is. But, granting that among the mayor, the town and county magistrates, the physicians, surgeons, solicitors, clergy, dissenting preachers, and notaries of your neighbourhood, you may find some one to vouch for you, you have still the further process of applying at the Foreign Office, obtaining the *visés* of the foreign consuls, and having always to carry the document with you, and produce it when required. But the Foreign Office tells us it is going to do more. We are now to have our passport for 2s. instead of having to pay 6s. for it; and, should we happen to be on the coast, and in a hurry to cross over, we may get a Foreign Office passport at once by applying to an agent put there for the purpose. On the other hand, the French Government is now graciously pleased to permit British subjects living in France to travel from one town to another with a French passport, and in the ordinary case of British travellers they will be content with the *visé* of the local consul on the Foreign Office passport, instead of requiring that of the Consul-General. All this proves the solicitude of English and French officials to put on the handcuff without hurting the wrist, and at the prime cost of the instrument; but it does not alter the main fact that you must have a passport.

Indeed, we are not sure that the increased facility of obtaining the passport, anywhere, anyhow, with anybody's voucher, will not give a pretence for a closer scrutiny of the document abroad. It will be known, of course, that, notwithstanding the signature of the Foreign Secretary, his armorial bearings, and his high-sounding titles, the document only means that somebody or other, a doctor, a solicitor, or Methodist preacher, vouches that a veritable John Jones did sign the paper bearing the signature "John Jones." The bearer may simply call himself "John Jones;" or, being really John Jones, may be a very dangerous character, either because he is in the habit of leaving his bills unpaid, or because he has a particular animosity to emperors. Supposing it to turn out in two or three instances that the traveller, warranted by the licensed pastor of some eccentric denomination in the North of England, is not much the better for it, we can easily imagine the French police turning round on our own Foreign Office, and saying, "See what sort of men you send amongst us! What is the value of your voucher? Were we not in the right to take care of ourselves?" Their arguments, of course, go to the absurdity of the system, but that is what the French do not choose to observe. In sober truth, all the names and *visés* of a passport, though it has travelled half round Europe, only endorse the first voucher; and, in the instance, we have supposed the French, Belgian, Austrian, Prussian, and Russian *visés*, as well as the names of our Foreign Secretary, and of the French Consul-General in London, only testify to the original allegation, of the Rev. Simon Snuffle, minister of Ebenezer Chapel, at some place with an unpronounceable name, that the document was originally given to a man bearing the name subscribed to it. The whole pyramid of authorities rests on this point, which is really worth nothing; and the earth on an elephant, the elephant on a tortoise, is not a greater absurdity. Is it possible that this state of things can last long? If, as our own Foreign Secretary tells us, the present system is a delusion, we don't see how the improved one can be anything else. The passport is worth nothing, and its greater cheapness and facility of acquisition will not make it worth more. The object, of course, is well intended, and we have to render our honest thanks for the trouble which Lord Malmesbury has taken to get over the preliminary difficulties of a passport. Nothing that he can do, however,—nothing even that he is able to promise on the part of the French Government—can mitigate the inconvenience of the passport after the moment of its delivery from the Foreign Office on the payment of 2s. It must still be *visé* in London, still at Boulogne, still at Paris, still almost everywhere abroad, still taken from you, still kept you know not where, still liable to be lost, still filling your pocket, still a pretence for extracting more francs, thalers, carlines, and paulines, still a badge of degradation, and still, after all, of no use whatever.

THE BANQUET DEBATE.

(From the Leader, 10th April.)

Following the usage of great actors, Lord Derby, his own theatre being closed for a while, has appeared, for "one night only," at the civic theatre, by the Bank. Great attraction! Real banquet! Legitimate success! Under the Management of the Lord Mayor. No money returned. Vivat Regina!

An Easter banquet given at the Mansion House is an institution as firmly founded as the Blackwall whitebait dinner, or as the Easter adjournment itself; so that, in general, it is nothing extraordinary if the Ministry of the day finds itself with its legs under the mahogany of the Lord Mayor of the year. But in the present instance there are some incidents of a remarkable kind. The Ministerial company has continued, in the Egyptian Hall of their proud entertainer, the performances temporarily suspended in the Hall of St. Stephen's. Lord Derby has, in fact, inaugurated a supplemental Parliamentary sitting, down in the city, where there are really a good many conveniences at hand for doing the thing comfortably.

To say nothing of the banquet, it is no doubt a treat for Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, even for one night, to get up and say whatever they please without a thought of the Opposition, but with the certainty of applauding cheers. To Mr. Disraeli such an occasion must, without doubt, be quite exhilarating. With what spirit he can deal with deficient revenue, or in fact with anything that Chancellors of Exchequer find it difficult to deal with, sure of no oppositious Mr. Williams or finely criticising Mr. Gladstone. The wonder is that, with such manifest and manifold advantages at command, Ministers should not have done more on Monday night last. Still their performance was of a marked character, and indicated what may be expected of them when they are more familiar with their new stage and novel audience.

The curtain was sent up with the performance of the Duke of Cambridge in the toast to the Army and Navy. The Duke played his part as well as he could have played it in his own house, and his point about keeping up the efficiency of the army without extravagant expenditure brought down a round of applause. After the Duke of Northumberland had delivered his speech about the Navy, came the performance of Lord Derby.

In moving terms he gave a description of the toils, the anxieties, the sacrifices of a Minister's life, touching the hearts of all his audience by his glance at other ills, to which great Ministers are subject—"the obloquy and misrepresentations of political opponents, and sometimes the dissatisfaction of the disappointed friends." And then he told of the great Indian bill which, upon the last night of the late sitting of Parliament, he had by deputy presented to the House of Commons. Gracefully he recounted in brief the rise of that wonderful empire of ours in the East, its history to the present time, the story of its progress, with high laudation of the energy, ability, and vigour of the men who had "established a permanent influence over a population exceeding by tenfold that of their native country, and over dominions bearing a still larger proportion to the narrow circumference of these little islands." Then he came to the heart of his speech—the change of government demanded for this wonderful empire, and to the bill by which the change is to be wrought. Most modestly he spoke of his bill, most modestly he set forth the difficulties inherent in the subject, those that were accidental to it; and modestly he said, "I think he would be bold, not to say a presumptuous Minister, who could hope by himself, or with the aid of colleagues, with the notice of a few days or even a few weeks, to strike out a scheme which would not be liable to grave objections, or which in its course would not require serious modifications." Perfect in his part, Lord Derby now prepared to make his grand point. Such as he had described it, was the Indian Bill; designedly had it been placed before Parliament and before the country on the last night of the sitting, when there was neither time nor opportunity for more than its bare reception; now he would tell Parliament and the country—when none were by to say to him nay—that the only wish of himself and his Cabinet was to evoke discussion upon the subject of the measure, to invite criticism, suggestions, every assistance in fact from Parliament and the country, to make it what he had not the presumption to hope it would be found to be, good for anything. One thing alone he deprecated: that a question dealing with such mighty interests should be made "the sport of political parties, or the battlefield of rival disputants."

Could Lord Derby have said all this half so much at his ease upon his own stage in Westminster? Clearly the City theatre is an important Parliamentary adjunct, in the hands of really first rate actors. Mr. Disraeli showed himself quite alive to its advantages over the old House. His budget—his deficiency—here he could manipulate free-tongued and free-handed. And when the Lord Mayor said that new taxes were the thing to meet the little difficulty in the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli had his bon mot ready at the cue, and brought down the house right gaily. Nowhere could he more at his ease have announced his intention to take that last step in a Chancellor of the Exchequer's forlorn hope—the putting on of new taxes. In the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House he is sure of his round of applause; in the other place the applause is extremely doubtful under such provocation.

The performance, upon the whole, may be considered to have gone off extremely well. As for the manager, the advent of the chief actor in the evening's entertainment was regarded by him as a piece of special good fortune, the result of an interposition of Providence, in fact. It had always been his prayer, he said, that when he became the head of the city of London he might have the honour of entertaining the Earl of Derby as Prime Minister of England, and he was thankful that his prayer had been answered. Of course there is no objection to the Lord Mayor conceiving himself to be favoured by Providence in this way; on the contrary, we think that people generally will look upon him as a very happily constituted man to find such large contentedness in favour so moderate. There is one point, however, upon which some people may be at issue with him; whether he has the right to let the Mansion House, even for "one night only," for such extra-parliamentary performances as that of Monday evening last—to turn the Festive Egyptian Hall into a temporary substitute for the shut up Theatre Royal, St. Stephen's.

India as Connected with a Native Army.—At the United Service Institution, on the 14th of April, one of those very interesting lectures which have lately done so much to promote the professional importance of the institution, was given by Mr. Craufurd on the subject of India, as connected with a native army. After giving a brief geographical account of India, its extent, population, and the physical characteristics of the great valley of the Doab, Mr. Craufurd said that the most important of its people were then speaking the Hindostanee language, and whose country extended from the eastern portion of Berar to the desert east of the Indus, and from the river Nerbudda on the south to the Sutlej in the north. Out of a portion of this country—namely, the provinces of Behar, Benares, Oude, Rohilcund, and the Doab—were recruited the Sepoys of Bengal, and a considerable number of those in the army of Bombay. This country was more or less the sacred land of India, where, in spite of the existence of a Mahomedan empire for seven centuries, had arisen that Hindoo religion and distinction of caste which formed so marked a feature among the people. Originally there had only been four castes—namely, the Brahmin, or priest, who was said to have sprung from the head of Brahma; the soldier from his arms; the merchant from his stomach; and the labourer from his feet. Of these four great divisions only that of the Brahmin remained, the others were broken up into almost innumerable castes, it was said, amounting to nearly three hundred. But even the Brahmins were divided into at least a dozen sects, each of whom would neither eat nor drink nor intermarry with the other. Nana Sahib was a Mahratta Brahmin, but a peasant Brahmin of Oude or Benares would not condescend either to eat or drink with him, as being of much lower caste than himself. The Hindoos were pre-eminently a priest-ridden people, and their Brahmins were all-powerful, at least among the lower Hindoos, from among which people, as he had said, a part of the Bombay and all the Bengal army was raised. The total strength of the Indian army, before the greater part of it mutinied, was of all arms, regular, irregular, or contingent, about 260,000 men, but the native princes were believed to be able to bring into the field little less than 400,000 auxiliaries, disciplined after their own fashion, so that the entire native force on this estimate would amount to 660,000 men, while the numbers of the European army before the rebellion did not amount to more than 60,000. This vast and important discrepancy between the army of the conquerors and the army of the conquered was bad enough, and made the tenure of our military occupation of India, for such it was, of the most precarious nature. But the vicious composition of this native army made its superiority in numbers still more unsafe. The analysis of a single native regiment of the Bengal army (1000 strong) showed this, for in it they found no less than 310 Brahmins or priests, 350 Rajpoots or men pretending to be of the next rank to the Brahmins, 190 Hindoos of inferior, but still of pure castes, and 150 Mahomedans mixed with other natives. In the whole Bengal army, before it mutinied, it was computed that there were not less than 40,000 Brahmins or priests, who exercised an influence over all the other Hindoos in the regiments which was quite incompatible with anything like military discipline. After referring to an extract from Sir Charles Napier's letters, in which that distinguished General pointed out the character and leanings of the Brahmins in the most complete and graphic manner, Mr. Craufurd described the Madras army as consisting almost totally either of Hindoos of very low caste or Mahomedans, while the Bombay army was an extraordinary mixture of creeds and nations: of which about one-third were of the same description of race as in the Bengal army—that is, Hindoos of pure caste. The majority of the cavalry, regular and irregular, of the three presidencies was Mahomedans, as was also the artillery. A common language or common pretence to high caste had been the bond of union among the rebels, and the fact that the Mahomedans had generally been the leaders only arose from their still inheriting a portion of that superiority which enabled their forefathers to hold the Hindoos in subjection for seven long centuries. Though the present rebellion had almost been confined to natives, whose vernacular tongue was the same—the Bengal Sepoys—this had by no means always been the case as the earliest, and most frequent mutinies had formerly taken place in the Madras army, which contained no Hindoos, and where the mutineers were always Mahomedans, who had Mahomedan supremacy in view. That, however, was only an additional proof that our great conquest could not be maintained as heretofore, by garrisoning it with an army in which the conquered people were out of all proportion to the conquerors. For the future the European element must always predominate in the armies, and the native troops be only regarded as mere auxiliaries. Practically speaking, the Sepoys had never been more than auxiliaries in our great Indian battles, when, without a single exception, the brunt had always fallen upon the English troops. Mr. Craufurd considered that it was a great mistake to suppose that a sepoy army organised as our own was ever an economical force; on the contrary, it was not difficult to demonstrate that it was a very costly one. Two irregular infantry sepoys were computed to cost the State as much one English foot soldier, and a regular infantry sepoy cost as much as two irregular ones. With the cavalry the comparison was still stronger. Four regular Indian troopers cost as much as three English dragoons, and a single regular Indian trooper cost as much as two irregular ones. An English foot soldier serving in India was computed to cost £40 per annum, a regular sepoy £22, and an irregular £11. The English dragoon cost £90 per annum, the Indian trooper £72, and the irregular £36. But if the effective values in war of the English and native soldier were reckoned as four natives only equal to one English soldier, then the Sepoy cost no less than £88 against £40, or he was more costly by £120 per cent., while the regular Indian troopers cost £224 per cent. more than the British dragoon. It was a fact worthy of notice that it was this most costly branch of the native force, and that which had the largest proportion of European cavalry, that set the first example of mutiny and murder. In conclusion, Mr. Craufurd pointed out the materials from which he considered a great and loyal native force might be raised, especially among the Sikhs and Ghoorkas, both of which people were conspicuous for their bravery and fidelity, and the latter particularly for the affection and veneration with which they regarded the English soldier.—*Times.*

Cotton from America.—Considerable interest was excited on 'Change at Liverpool lately by the announcement that the steamship Hope, from Lagos, on the coast of Africa, had brought 72 bales of cotton, consigned to Mr. Clegg, of Manchester. This arrival is considered as a favourable augury of the future supply of cotton from the west coast of Africa, particularly when the Niger and its tributaries shall have been opened up to European mercantile enterprise by Mr. Macgregor Laird's exploration expedition.—*English Paper.*

IMPOUNDINGS.

Blackman's Swamp.—3rd June. Brown horse, star in forehead, off hip down, bang tail, like ZR near shoulder, WS off shoulder. Brown horse, star in forehead, off hip down, switch tail, like JT near shoulder. Chesnut colt, long tail, AS near shoulder, JG off shoulder. Chesnut mare, blaze down face, like EE near shoulder, J near thigh; bay foal by her side, unbranded. Bay horse, blaze down face, near hip down, docked tail, near fore and near hind feet white, like K 7 over near shoulder, HH off shoulder. To be sold on 28th June.

Martlan.—17th June. Black bull, white neck, branded FF off rib, hind legs white, aged. Red bullock, bald face, illegible brand off rump, with hobbles on. To be sold on 16th July.

Menraiwa.—7th June. Dark bay mare, hobble on one leg, like B or K between shoulder and saddle near side, like O or C off ribs. To be sold on 9th July.

Oakey Creek.—7th June. Brindle bullock, IM off rump, illegible brand off ribs. Strawberry cow, TG with D over the T sideways conjoined near ribs, EETT off ribs, ear marked. Old red cosk horned cow, JV off rump. Red-sided bullock, RT (the R reversed) near rump. Red mad horned bullock, GF off rump, GF off ribs, ears marked. Strawberry poley cow, AR with 5 under off ribs, ear marked. White steer, ALSN near ribs. Red heifer, WHS near ribs, ear marked. Red spotted cow, ID over ID off rump, ear marked. White cow JM (the J reversed) off and near rumps. Calf, illegible brand, both ears marked. Black cow, WW off rump, both ears marked. Red calf, W near and off rump. Yellow bullock, THS (the T writing capital) near shoulder, ear marked. Red and white cow, JR conjoined near rump, GB off rump. Black and white cow, 2 over O near shoulder. Red and white cow, W near rump, 5 off rump; a calf by her side. Brindle and white bullock, illegible brands near and off rumps. Red and white poley cow, AR over A off ribs. Red and white steer, illegible brands off rump. Yellow and white bullock, LL over L off rump. Brindle and white cow, T off ribs, ear marked. Red and white bullock, H off ribs. Red and white cow, illegible brand near ribs. Red and white cow, WN near rump, N near ribs. Red and white steer, IM near rump, 7 in circle near shoulder, near ear marked. Red and white heifer, LH near ribs, both ears marked. Red cow, EE near rump, both ears marked. Red cow, HR near ribs. To be sold on 22nd July.

Bungowa.—4th and 5th June. Grey horse, G and heart near shoulder, long tail, aged, 15 hands high. Grey horse, RW near shoulder, off near ribs, hooch off thigh, aged, 14½ hands high. Black horse, like PM off shoulder, broken down in fore legs, aged, 15 hands high. To be sold on 16th July.

Cockburner's Burrow.—14th June. Yellow and white cow DB (conjoined) near ribs, the D reversed with 8 under. Red sided steer, same brand. Red and white spotted cow, no brand visible. Red and white male calf, no brand visible. Brown cow, like RR off rump, IW or JW off shoulder, indescribable brand like a spur on top of off shoulder, a cross near shoulder, ear marked. To be sold on 15th July.

Waratah.—15th and 17th June. Dark bay mare, N over B near shoulder, BN under the mane; a bay filly, about 12 months old at her side, unbranded. Chesnut mare, blaze in face, near fore foot lame, white spots on the back, PC under saddle near side. To be sold on 16th July.

Jerry's Plains.—13th June. Red and white stag, B with BB sideways near rump, B near ribs, B near shoulder, B near cheek, split off ear, 2 years old; has been lately castrated. To be sold on 9th July.

Warialda.—9th June. Bay horse, small white spots on forehead, bang tail, like JG near shoulder. Dark iron grey horse, almost black, spot forehead, saddle marked, like B near shoulder, aged. Bay entire colt, no visible brand. To be sold on 16th July.

Louisa Creek.—15th June. Bay mare, WB off shoulder, 8 near shoulder; filly foal at foot, unbranded. Roan horse, like MR off shoulder, like M near shoulder, illegible brand off ribs, sore back, aged. Bay horse, DB near shoulder, R over like DB off shoulder. To be sold on 12th July.

Manulan.—16th June. Yellow bullock, hoop horns, branded IH over HC conjoined off ribs, with bell. Roan strawberry snaily bullock, broken horn, branded No. 2 off ribs, 8 off shoulder, 8 off thigh. Black and white bullock, 3 off shoulder, C off ribs, illegible brand ribs. To be sold on 16th July.

New Farcon.—11th June. Strawberry heifer, off ear marked, like OG near rump. Yellow and white cow, SS, MCS with WH under off ribs, M off shoulder, aged, low in condition. Red and white male calf, unbranded. To be sold on 9th July.

The Mile Channel, Stoney Road, Billy Boy.—12th and 15th June: Spotted bullock, DB off rump, like 7 off ribs. Red cow, off ear marked, PB off rump, 2 off thigh. Dark red bullock, off ear marked, same brands. White steer, red ears and neck, off ear marked, illegible brand off rump. White bullock, roan ears, ears marked, L over P8 off thigh. Dark yellow bullock, 9 over SW off ribs. Brown cow, white rib back, like blotch WR off rump. Strawberry cow, off ear marked, D off ribs, 22 off thigh. Spotted cow, DM near rump, like DM off thigh. Blue sided cow, white back, illegible brand near shoulder, like W 4 near rump. Light strawberry cow, TD (writing capitals) near rump and off ribs, Spotted poley cow, DC off rump, Y over 5 off shoulder, blaze, V over like B near rump. Yellow sided cow, HW off rump, piece off ear. Strawberry heifer, off ear slit upwards, blotch brand off rump. Yellow and white cow, W-L off rump, spur off shoulder. Red bullock, 2 H off ribs. Roan bullock, W off rump, C off thigh. To be sold on 16th July.

Cossings.—18th June. White poley heifer, red ears, eyes, and nose, a bit out of left ear, like W or M off rump. Red sided poley cow, white face, back, and belly, an illegible brand near ribs. Yellow and white cow, white tail, grey face, AG or AC off rump. Red cow, white belly, red and white spotted face, an illegible brand off ribs, like Z, with some other brand over. Yellow sided cow, white back and belly, short tail, left horn broken off, bobbed chain on off fore foot, an illegible brand on off ribs, like M. Black yearling heifer, white belly and tail, star in forehead, bit out of right ear, no visible brand. Brown and white spotted yearling bull, brown ears and nose, no visible brand. To be sold on 12th July.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS BUCK are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The procession will move from his Son's residence, Lamb Inn, Margaret-street, at the above hour precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street South, and near the Railway Bridge.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. SAMUEL DAVISON, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Son, William, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The procession will move from his residence, No. 226, Pitt-street, near Market-street, at the above hour precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street South, and near the Railway Bridge.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM ROWLEY are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, which will move from his late residence, 182, Clarence-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock precisely. N.B.—No circulars will be issued. JOHN HILL and SONS, undertakers.

TO MILLINERS, Storekeepers, Country Dealers, &c.—WEBB and CO. have now open, ex Maid of Judah, and other late arrivals, several cases of Parisian millinery, dress caps, cap fronts, chenille, felt, and straw bonnets; sun and garden hats, bonnet shapes, Paris chip hats, French flowers, feathers, blondes, ribbons, and trimmings; bridal and mourning bonnets, stamped embroideries, &c., &c. WEBB and CO., importers and manufacturers, 261, Pitt-street.

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Wool scarf shawls, 12s. 6d., worth 25s.
Coloured mantles at cost price
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Fancy dresses very cheap
Two cases of bonnets from 3½d. each.
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MEDICAL.—To be disposed of, a well fitted-up Shop, doing a good business. Coming in for Goodwill, Stock, &c., &c., £200; or a partner will be accepted. Address, L., Herald Office.

GOODWILL of an OLD-ESTABLISHED Wholesale Wine and Spirit Business, with stock of excellent quality, well laid down with scantling, bins, and all the implements of trade. The present proprietor retiring will give an introduction to his respectable and valuable connexion. Apply to Mr. R. P. RICHARDSON, George-street, corner of Jamison-street.

GOOGEE.—For SALE, a Half-acre Allotment at Coogee, with a neat weatherboard verandah Cottage, of 4 rooms, &c. Price £80 cash. R. P. RICHARDSON, George and Jamison streets.

FOR SALE, Craigend-terrace, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply to Mr. MITCHELL, No. 3.

ARNMORE COTTAGE, Randwick.—To LET, for any term that may be agreed upon, the abovenamed Cottage, situate at Randwick, opposite the residence of Mr. Hebblewhite. The building is a new one, well finished, and beautifully situated. It contains on the ground floor entrance hall, parlour, drawing-room, breakfast and dining rooms; on the 2nd floor, lobby, and four good bedrooms; also, kitchen, scullery, servant's room, stable and coach-house, &c., &c., with a good paddock and garden, well supplied with water. All particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. JAMES PEARCE, Randwick; or to Mr HEBBLEWHITE, corner of Pitt and Park streets, Sydney.

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